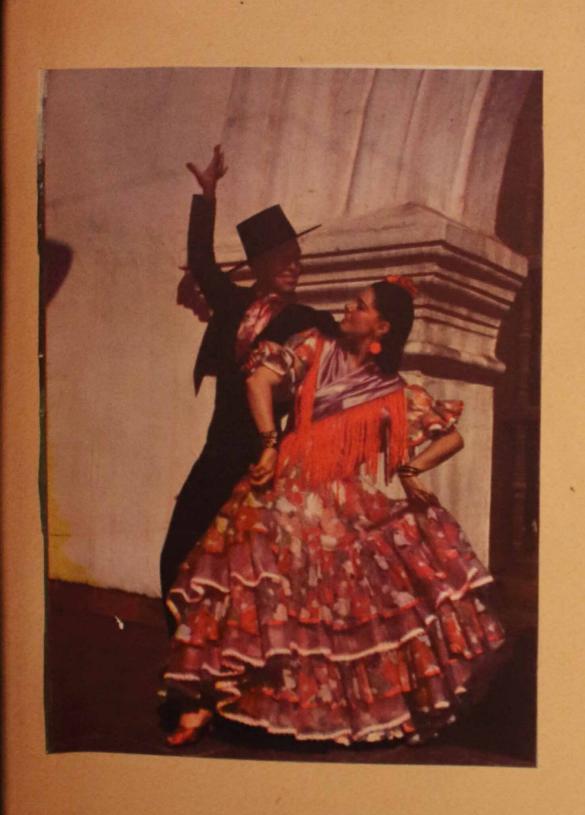
SCRAP BOOK

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The California History & Landmark Department of the Momania Club of Arcadia Year 1946-1947.







If you wish to show a visitor what big country we have within easy reach of Los Angeles you might take him out on Glendora Mountain Road, which can be picked up from either Glendora or Azusa. To a visitor from the plains States it's awesome and a little frightening, though safe enough for any driver who isn't a fool. Just an ever-changing panorama of thickly wooded mountainsides and green valleys, with the east fork of the San Gabriel River winding through them, but full of views which are spectacular.

SAN GABRIEL CANYON

I spent the week-end out there with E Clampus Vitus, the group of roystering historians. Our destination was Follows Camp, on the site of the original miners' store when San Gabriel Canyon was a roaring gold mine settlement, from which over \$2,000,000 in gold was handled by Ducommun & Jones alone, and about as much by two or three other middlemen.

According to Roger Dalton, the per capita take of gold from the San Gabriel Canyon at one time was said to be greater than that from the Mother Lode country, as the population of the canyon at its peak was only 2000 persons.

The miners' store was operated by one Henry Roberts and there was a dance there every Saturday night, though there was sawdust on the floor. And Sunday was a busy day there, because the convivial miners spilled so much gold dust the store staff panned the sawdust afterward and often got more gold than the miners did from a day's work in the diggin's.

It was in the 1880's that Jack, Ben and Ralph Follows turned the store into a camp with cottages about it for vacationers. st Sutton of South Pasadena was there last week-end to celebrate an anniversary. Precisely 41 years before he had been married in Los Angeles, spent the night in the bridal suite of the old Westminster Hotel at Fourth and Main, then the city's best, and next day he and his bride drove to Follows Camp, then a swank place for vacationers to go.

It took most persons two days to get from Los Angeles to Follows Camp then; now even careful drivers can do it in two hours. Then most of the visitors remained for a month; now most of them won't even ford the stream to get there. The comparative luxury of 50 years ago

isn't good enough for the chauffeur's day off today.

Maj. Selley Peck, who does a little mining and a little writing there between wars, owns Follows Camp now and it no longer is operated commercially. It is far too simple for modern tastes.

NOT ALL FOLLY

But 70 men who like to trace California history took their sleeping bags out there for the week-end. Curly Groninger, the Noble Grand Humbug of E Clampus Vitus, says its slogan is, "We aim at nothing so we can't miss anything." But that is hardly true, for Roger Sterrett, president of the Historical Society of Southern California, Charles Gibbs Adams, Sheriff Biscailuz, Hugh Gordon, W. W. Robinson, Roger Dalton, Marco Newmark, Gregg Layne, Arthur. Woodward, and many others who have done much to preserve California history, belong.

Harvey Ellis, once known as "the millionaire cop," was there because his father, Dr. Samuel Ellis, used to be the physician in those diggin's. Harvey came out on his Arabian mare which recently was called the best horse in the Visitadores cavalcade at Santa Barbara. Harvey tells me he served eight years on the Los Angeles detective force just because he liked the excitement of it.

Reprints of Old Paper Arrive Here by Plane

Journalistic and transportation progress were commemorated simultaneously yesterday as reproduction copies of California's first newspaper were flown to Los Angeles, scant hours after they emerged from the same hand press which printed the original issue at Monterey 100 years ago.

Gov. Warren sent copies of the Californian to local publishers in care of Trans-World Airline Hostess Vena Thompson, whose plane paused at the pioneer city in its southward trip from San Francisco.

The Monterey-Los Angeles trip yesterday was made in 90 minutes. Back in 1846, T.W.A. officials pointed out, it took nine days to cover the same distance on horseback.

Lesside o' L.A. By LEE SHIPPEY

It may surprise Californians who think of Denver or Kansas City as "the East" to learn that what promises to be an important national organization known as the Westerners had its origin in Chicago.

Chicago writers, professors and such got fed up with the smug idea of New Englanders and Southerners that their ancestors laid all the foundations of this country. It was from the Middle West that all the great treks to the West started, and most of the hunters, trappers and trail blazers came from there. It was they who linked the West together so it became part of the United States when most of the Americans along the Atlantic seaboard were opposed to letting the United States extend beyond the Rocky Mountains. The West, they said, was nothing but wilderness and desert, inhabited by savage tribes, so we'd have to keep armies of occupation in it and that was sure to bring on war with Mexico, Britain or Russia.

HANDS ACROSS PLAINS

The Middle West stretched hands across the plains then and is doing it again, Those Chicagoans wished to be known as Westerners, not as Easterners. They organized a group called a posse, headed by a sheriff instead of a chairman. Students and preservers of the history of the West were eligible. Denver heard about the organization and took it up, and Los Angeles and Dallas were next in line. Last week the Los Angeles "posse" organized with H. E. Britzman of San Marino as "sheriff." Jack Harden, Robert J. Woods, Homer Boelter and Arthur Woodward are the other officers. The group will meet once a month and will be for men only.

ANGELENO VIGILANTES

Gregg Layne, who for 20 years has made the Quarterly of the Historical Society of Southern California worth more than the annual dues of that organization, told the group that while San Francisco and vigilantes are associated in most minds, Los Angeles had vigilantes 15 years before San Francisco did and six years afterward. In 1836 Domingo Feliz of Rancho Los Feliz lost his young wife to a wolf from Mexico, with whom she eloped to San Gabriel. The lady was far too conspicuous to hide and soon was located. The padres prevailed on her to return to her husband and he was driv-

ing her back to the ranch when the Lochinvar from Mexico intercepted, apparently by arrangement, and he and the fair lady neatly murdered the don, hid his body in a gully and took off. They were brought back to the Los Angeles jail. Some of our most prominent residents at that time held a meeting, decided they were not desirable citizens, organized a committee of vigilantes and executed the pair.

COULDN'T WASTE ONE

In 1862, six years after the San Francisco vigilantes disbanded, four men murdered a miner and our vigilante committee reorganized. In front of the jail were five good places for hangings and it grieved the citizen law enforcers that they had only four victims. A 20-year-old boy named Wood was in jail for chicken stealing so, rather than spoil the scene by having one place vacant, they hanged him, too.

That is the way mob justice works,

HOPE FOR SINNERS

Original Los Angeles was so much an adobe town that not till 1851 was a frame building erected. It was built in Boston, "knocked down," brought here around the Horn and reconstructed. That first "American" structure was a saloon but in a few years it reformed and became the First Methodist Church.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1946

ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA.

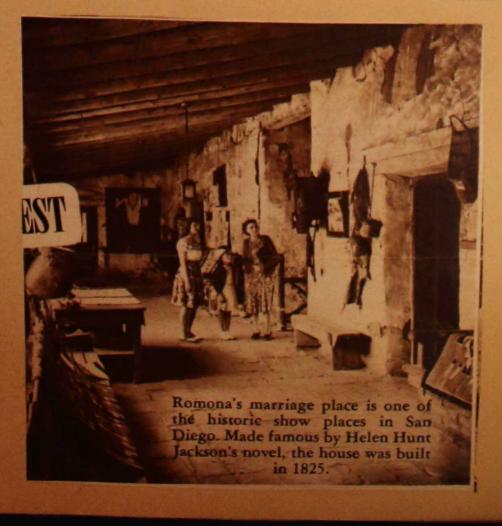
County Moves To Convert Old Home Into Arboretum

Definite steps were taken by the county, on motion of Supervisor William A. Smith, Tuesday, for acquisition of the old home place on the former Lucy Baldwin Ranch in Arcadia, for an arboretum. Appointment of three appraisers, a survey of the land needed and preparation of agreements with the State to reimburse the county for one half of the land cost were ordered by the board.

According to Supervisor Smith the State Park Board will not meet until late in August but individual members have signified their willingness to participate in purchase of the land and suggested the action by the county be taken now so as to speed matters.

Under the proposal, approximately 100 acres of land, including the Baldwin place buildings, the lake, Tallac knoll and a strip running up to Colorado blvd., would be transformed into an arboretum and horticultural college for the training of gardeners and development of plant life.

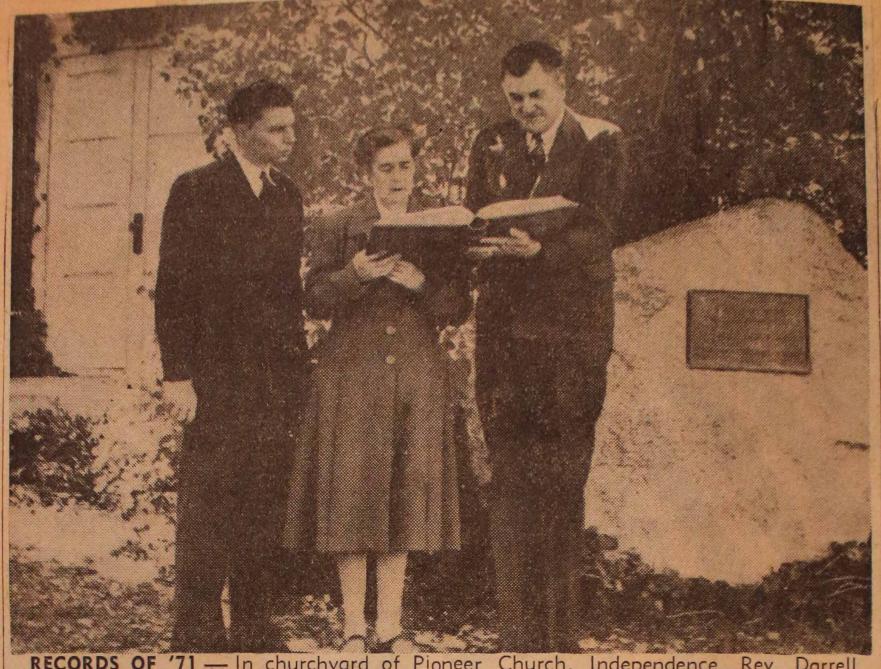
The project will probably be directed by the Southern California Horticultural Institute on a non-profit basis and leaders in the movement predicted that the gardens might easily become world famous because of the unusual opportunity offered by the terrain and weather conditions for the development of rare plant life.



The Southland

Los Angeles Cimes 2*

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1946



RECORDS OF '71 - In churchyard of Pioneer Church, Independence, Rev. Darrell McCorkell, left, Eleanore Margrave and B. H. Lawrence examine records of 1871.

OWENS VALLEY CHURCH HAS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

INDEPENDENCE, Oct. 26 .- tween 1859 and 1860, but the crises to guide the spiritual and not erected until 1861. Church in Independence today house serving as a church. celebrated the 75th anniversary 1871, at its present site.

man in the valley in 1825.

drovers entered the area be-

Surviving fires and financial first permanent residence was

social lives of several genera- Not until 1869 did a minister tions of Southern Inyo County enter the southern end of the residents, Pioneer Memorial valley to erect a rough, one-room

In August, 1871, the Methodist of its establishment on Oct. 26, Episcopal Church sent Rev. E. H. Orne to the valley to estab-History of Owens Valley at lish a branch of the parent the eastern base of the high church. Deeds for the church Sierra records that Judediah property, the present site of to-Strong Smith was the first white day's Pioneer Memorial Church, were signed and recorded Oct. Various early miners and 26, 1871. It is credited with being one of the 12 oldest churches in the Southern California-Arizona Conference of the Methodist Church.

Forced to Travel

Due to the size of the territory, stretching from the old gold camp of Cerro Cordo on the south, to Benton, north of Bishop, early ministers were forced to travel extensively to hold services. The Inyo Independent of the '70's carried a complicated church directory by which churchgoers might follow their favorite minister or select their sermon topic.

The present church building was begun in 1884-85 under the guidance of Rev. Warren Nims.

The church was spared in the destructive fire of 1886 which swept the county seat. Less fortunate was the rest of the town. By an order published on July 3, 1886, court was held in the church building until the Courthouse was rebuilt.

Again in 1920 a destructive fire placed the church in the position of public servant. With the Masonic Hall and high school burned down, students as well as fraternal and civic groups used the church as a meeting hall.

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Move Histo

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ONOMA June 1 of California w bese little town to ince opened a the ion communication receivery of the rail s afternoon, Goy, not to holst a rep Bear flag at D

Move Made to Preserve Historic Sheriff's Office

VICTORVILLE, Oct. 15 .- As plans advanced for replacenent of the Sheriff's building here, citizens and civic organiations united today on one purpose-to see that the icturesque old landmark, long the seat of law and governnent for a far-flung desert area, is preserved.

For years the shingled building, with its roster of public officers, beneath an ancient cottonwood tree, has been the target of untold numbers of tourist cameras and the subject of water color and oil by artists.

There are varied plans advanced for the future of the small building, which transacts a business far out of proportion to its size. The final plan, citizens agree, will see the building play a role in keeping with its historical background, perhaps as a community museum.

Origin Unknown

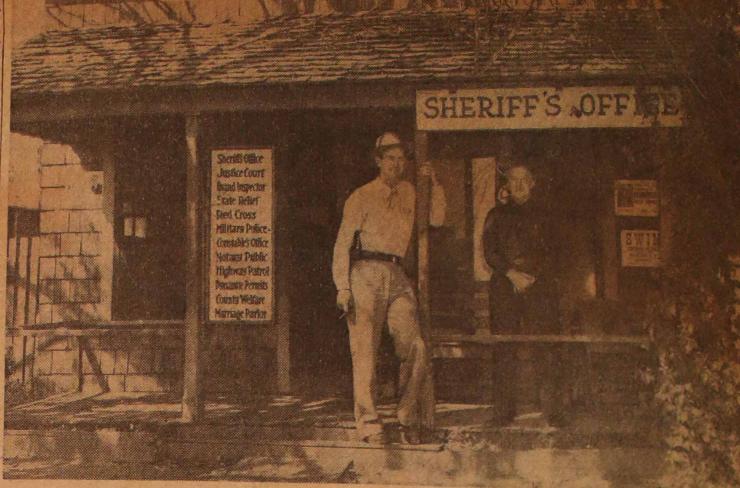
Not even Capt. L. L. Eblen of act origin of the building. It was moved in from the desert about 40 years ago. But who built it and when is not known with certainty.

Only about 30 by 12 feet in size, its three rooms house the Sheriff's office, Justice Court. brand inspector, State relief office, Red Cross, military police, a marriage parlor.

New Plans Drawn

"The old building sure is photogenic," boasts Capt. Eblen. 'Seems as if every tourist with a old building and it's hanging over mine. his fireplace."

Plans have been drawn for the or more before it is built.



LANDMARK-Sheriff's Captain L. L. Eblen, left, and Judge J. A. Farrington pause on porch of Victorville Sheriff's office, famed center of desert law, now due to be replaced.

CLUE FOUND TO LOST Not even Capt. L. L. Eblen of the Sheriff's office knows the ex- MINE OF PEGLEG SMITH

Discovery of an 1849 cap-and-ball peared for the last time into pistol rusting beneath a rock the desert, a deserter from the near Warner Hot Springs today San Bernardino, delirious from revived the mystery of that fa- heat and thirst, dragging a bag mous early-day desert character, of gold. He told of finding the Pegleg Smith, and was regarded body of a peg-leg man with a as a possible clue to his fabulous lost gold mine.

The gun was unearthed by permit office, county welfare and ploration party. On the wooden from here. handle was cut the name "Smith."

Pegleg was a miner of the early days who operated from Los Angeles to the Salton Sea. camera stops to take its picture He always had a plentiful store and most of them want us to of gold in ore chunks that drop our work and pose for the ranged from the size of a walnut shot. A Victorville man recently to the size of his own tough old paid \$100 for a water color of the fist. But no one ever saw his

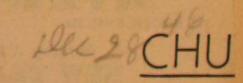
Trailers Fail

Scores tried to trail him to modern building which will rethe source of his wealth. But place the old Sheriff's office but the trail led from one bone dry it is anticipated it will be a year camp to another until his pursuers cracked and gave up. Then Pegleg vanished, only to reappear later with another bag of

> Miners were of the opinion that he picked his gold from an exposed vein because he never carried tools with him, only a supply of water.

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 15. A few years after he disap-Yuma Army post staggered into bag of gold beside it. Then the deserter died.

Searching parties were unable constable's office, a notary pub- Mrs. Patricia Johnson of Beau- to follow the deserter's trail r lic, Highway Patrol, dynamite mont, a member of a desert ex- from Yuma or back-track him u



Hearst Gives Half Million to California Missions

A fund of \$500,000 for restoration of the early Catholic Missions of California has been turned over to four bishops by the Hearst Foundation, Inc. The Foundation also granted \$500,000 to be shared by the National Jewish Hospital of Denver, the Jewish Consumptives Relief Society, and other institutions.

The gift is the largest ever presented for restoration of the missions, which reach from San Diego to San Francisco, and include the well-known San Juan Capistrano, Santa Barbara, San Gabriel, San Fernando, San Francisco De Asis and Luis Obispo.

storic Date EAR FLAG

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lies at Sonoma s 100th Birthday f State Observed

ONOMA, June 14. (U.R)-The s of California were on this loric little town today as Sonans opened a three-day celetion commemorating the 100th niversary of the raising of the

his afternoon, Gov. Earl Warwas to hoist a replica of the Bear flag at the Sonoma a just one century from 14, 1846, when California claimed independence from

tired General of the Armies H. (Hap) Arnold, now a Soa rancher, will serve as grand shal of the two-and-one-half parade to highlight tomoractivities.

Wild West rodeo will feature final day's program on Sun-



Los Angeles Times
-FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1946

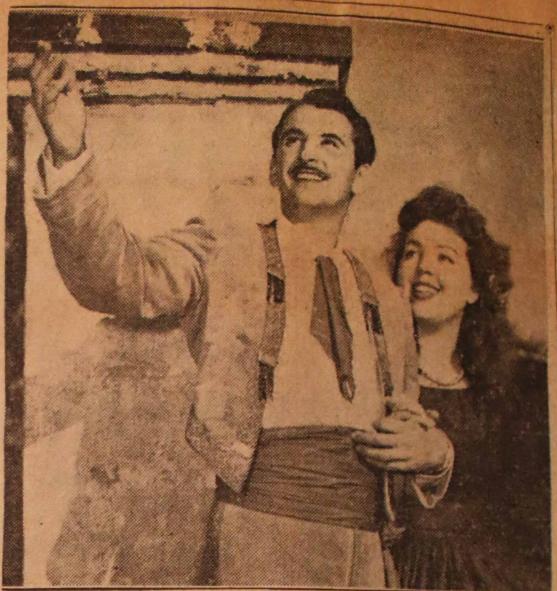
Father Serra Records Added To in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 21. (U.P.)—Important documents on the life work of Father Junipero Serra, founder of the city of San Francisco and the famous California missions, have been added to those already compiled as the basis for asking the Holy See for his beatification and eventual canonization, it was disclosed tonight.

Fathers Maynard Geiger and Eric O'Brien of the Santa Barbara Mission, now visiting Spain in search for the required documents, said they had added 1400 pages to the 5000 pages on Father Serra compiled during 11 years of research in the United States and Mexico. They are leaving tonight for Seville to study the famous archive of the Indies for further documents.

Father O'Brien said their chief accomplishment since their arrival in Spain was the discovery at Palma of a book of lectures on philosophy delivered by Father Serra.

If the Vatican approves, the beatification will be proclaimed in 1949 coinciding with the centenary of California's Statehood, they said.



TAKE LEADS IN "BELLS"—Principal characters in the "Bells of San Gabriel" which will be presented at the San Gabriel Mission Bowl during week-ends throughout the summer are pictured. Left, Charles Petersen and Norma Dana pause a moment in the archway of the Old Mission during a scene from the production. Above, Frank Watcher and Deedee Parriott who interpret the roles of Don Antonio and Gabriella.

'Bells of San Gabriel' Will Tell Old Mission's History

SAN GABRIEL, June 6.—Events in the early days of old San Gabriel Mission will be depicted in the production, "Bells of San Gabriel," which will be presented by the Mission Arts Theater during the summer in the newly constructed Mission Bowl

situated among the ruins of the old soap vats and tannery of the Mission.

Final rehearsals are being conducted by the theater group for the June 22 opening. Raoul De Ramirez, descendant of California's best known families, is producer of the show and Cora Montgomery, well known lecturer and author of the production, is director.

Play Lead Roles

Miss Montgomery will be seen in the role of "Anita" and Norma Dana Ramirez, soprano and well known interpreter of early Spanish songs, will play the role of "Trinidad."

Members of the cast, largely residents of the San Gabriel Valley, include Ralph Emery. Sr., Father Serra, founder of California's Missions; James Gregory, Hilario, dashing caballero. Others in the cast of 100 are Wayne McCoy, Frank Watcher, Charles Peterson, Dede Parriott, Angela Murphy, Joan Hewitt, Ralph Emery, Jr., Elisa Ramirez, Paul Conrad, Shirlee Palmore, Bunty Kuhn, Wayne Freedson, James Holcomb, Allen Bollinger, Robert Mercado and Joseph Valensi.

Large Dance Cast

An elaborate Fiesta scene will bring to Mission Bowl audiences all of the gaiety and romance of early California with Raoul De Ramirez, Madelcine Lifur, Robert and Elisa Ramirez as featured dancers supported by a large cast. The Bowl has been created so the audience may sit under the stars looking at the campanile and walls of the "Queen of the Missions" while they see reproduced before them events that occurred while these same walls were still new 175 years ago

'CABOOSE FOR PAPOOSE' BROUGHT BY SAINT NICK

ARCADIA, Dec. 24. - Santa the "papoose," W. Parker Lyon Claus heeded a fond parent's Jr., who's a heck of a big 190plea for "a caboose for my pa- pound "baby." And Santa Claus poose"-and it was the biggest -represented by A. T. Mercier,



CHRISTMAS 'TOY'-H. R. Gernreich, official of Southern Pacific, presents W. Parker Lyon Jr. and W. Parker Lyon Sr. with ownership certificate of historic caboose, a Christmas present to famed museum director for his son.

thern California today! Parker Lyon of the Pony way, and promised not to be asked an Indian giver. O'Claus for the caboose for

rned Christmas present in president of the Southern Pacific Railroad—came through in a big

> The caboose, a real one from the Virginia & Truckee Railroad in Nevada, was brought to Arcadia and delivered to the museum to be attached to the ancient train already reposing there as ~ reminder of the rugged days of rail travel in the early West. Big Chief Mercier went further than giving the caboose. He is having the whole train painted for W. Parker Lyon Sr., now 81, father of the happy "papoose," his 51-year-old



FALLEN LANDMARK-Phil Worth of San Gabriel surveys main trunks of old Trinity grapevine which fell to earth with the collapse of the arbor carrying its halfacre of spreading branches at famed Ramona's Home.

FAMOUS SAN GABRIEL GRAPEVINE COLLAPSES

supporting arbor weakened by branches over the half acre the recent rains, the old Trinity vine covers at Ramona's home. grapevine here, one of the largest 330 S. Mission Drive.

SAN GABRIEL, Nov. 22.—Its lapsed, leaving a mass of fouled

in the world and long a Southern | Workmen today began a care-California landmark, has col-ful cleaning up of the debris, with every effort being made to save the entire vine if possible. The main trunks are still standing and authorities believe the vine can be saved. Specialists. in 1944 treated the vine for termites and fed it a mixture of lime and bone meal when it was found withering from neglect. 1 It is probable that specialists in vine culture will be called upon again in the new emergency to give every care to the old vine.

Although numerous legends date the vine to the Father Serra period, recent research shows it was planted in 1861 by David Franklin Wilson. The parent vine grew at the home of Don Benito Wilson, grandfather of the late Gen. George S. Patton Jr. at Lake Vineyard, now San Marino.

The Ramona home, which is the site of the vine, now houses the San Gabriel Chamber of Commerce.

Seek to Honor Famed Priest

Beatification for Fr. Junipero Serra

Sought by California Franciscans Who Have Uncovered More Than 5000 Documents of Him

SAN GABRIEL, Oct. 22.-More than 5000 documents to support the beatification of Father Junipero Serra, founder of California missions, have been collected by two California Franciscan priests who have been searching for data in the Madrid National Library since early this month,

according to news dispatches from Madrid. Fr. Serra is the central figure around whom the late John Steven McGroarty wrote his famous "Mission Flay" which will re-open at the Mission Playhouse, San Gabriel's Civic Auditorium Jan. 15 after being absent from the theatrical scene since 1932. The play will be presented by the Mission Play Foundation, Inc., a non-profit

organization. The two priests, Rev. Maynard Geiger, historian and archivist of the old Mission at Santa Barbara, and Rev. Eric O'Brien, left Madrid over the week-end for Majorca in the Balearic Islands,

where Serra was born.

They said they intended to return to the United States next spring to present, with the Vatican's authorization, their case for the beatification of Serra to the court of the bishop in

The two Franciscans stated their life ambition is to make a saint of Serra, who went to Mexico in 1749 and spent his life there, founding the Carmel and San Gabriel missions and eigth others in California.

Their search for data has carried them three times to Mexico, and to Boston and San Francisco. Their present tour will take them to Seville and Rome after they leave the Balearies.

Their ambition to beatify Serra developed at the sesqui-centennial of the pioneer churchman's death in 1934, the two priests declared.

Los Angeles Times 3*

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1946

Days of Padres Recalled in Revived Rites at Pala

PALA, June 23.—Recalling the early days when the Franciscan fathers brought Christianity to the primitive peoples of California, the Feast of Corpus Christi was observed by Indians here today for the first time since 1940.

Indians, from toddlers to tribal patriarchs, trudged through the lanes of this reservation village and knelt in adoration at wayside shrines to adore the Sacred Host held aloft by the priest of Pala Mission, Rev. Julian Girardot.

Helen Jean Lugo, 3, and her sister, Maxine, 9, were among the flower girls who led the procession, scattering flower petals, in keeping with old traditions.

Bells Peal

Their grandfather, Remijo Lugo, reservation officer, was marshal and fired a pistol as a signal to his son, M. C. Lugo, World War II veteran, to peal the bells in the campanile, dating back to 1816 when the mission was established in the shadow of Mt. Palomar in Northern San Diego County.

The clear, sweet voices of the Indian mixed choir swelled in praise as the procession was formed outside the chapel following High Mass and slowly moved through the village with pauses at flower-bedecked altars.

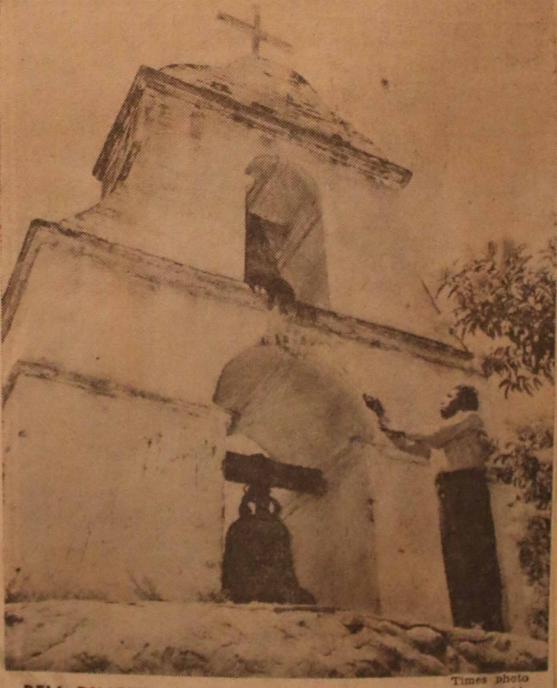
Banners of Saints

Behind the host, carried beneath a canopy by the priest with attending acolytes, walked Indians and their leaders in tribal groups. They bore sacred banners honoring patron saints, each representing a reservation. National and church colors attended by an Indian color guard in paratrooper uniforms, headed the procession. Villagers and visitors brought up the rear of the parade.

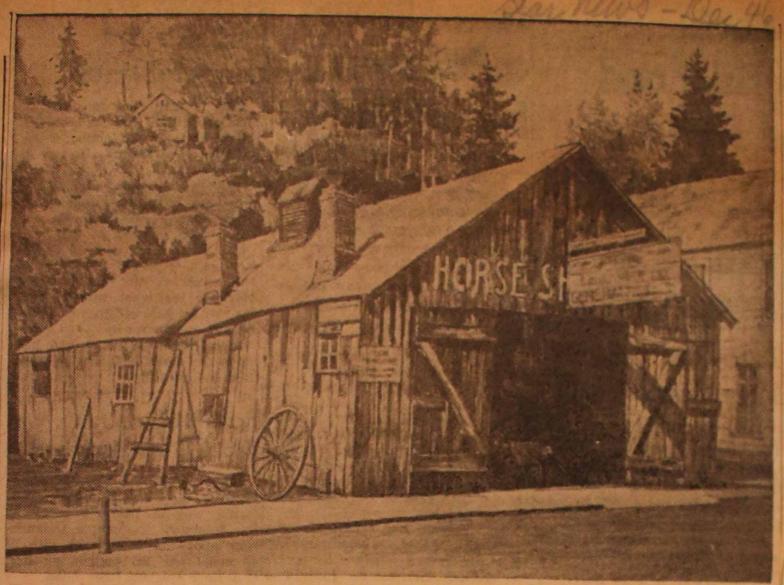
Native peon games, a baseball game, other sports, dancing and a barbecue dinner followed the religious ceremonies.



DEVOUT-Headed by little Indian girls scattering petals, procession leaves the A Mission chapel, opening the colorful revival of the Feast of Corpus Christi yesterday



BELL RINGER-M. C. Lugo, veteran of World War II, sounds Pala Mission bell, calling the faithful to prayer.



BLACKSMITH SHOP—Closing today at 4:30 p. m., will be the Pasadena Art Institute's display of Mother Lode country sketches by Ernest E. Mitchell, Pasadena Junior College instructor. Above, is his conception of the Studebaker Blacksmith Shop in Placerville as it looks today. One

hundred years ago the shop supplied wheels for wheelbarrows and wagons needed by inhabitants of the Gold Rush country. Here, too, Mark Hopkins began his fortune in a grocery store and the Armour Packing Company started as a butcher shop.

Gold State Nuggets

By SENOR SANTANA

The present day glorious buildup or prospectus handed out to
promote the sale of a new subdivision is not in it with the
grandoise verbage used by the
early residents of California in
extolling the beauty and sublimity of certain portions of the
State. For instance let us consider the following modest (?)
description of El Dorado county
(where gold was first discovered
in California) to be found in an
official report to the state senate in 1852.

"El Dorado.-The far.famed fabulous region of genial clime and never-fading verdure, where gold and precious stones are as common as rocks and pebbles, where wines gently flow from fountains, where wheat spontaneously grows overtopped with tiny loaves of bread, and pigeons fly about already roasted, where nature has converted the rudest things into harmony of shape and appearance, and where, in fine, a creature of the genus mulier (woman) full of sympathy and grace, trips about in natural loveliness, the most beautiful of God's creations."

Gold State Nuggets

By SENOR SANTANA

So we complain about the high cost of living! Perhaps it will make it easier the next time you go to the grocery store for a pound of butter when you know what the hardy pioneers paid for their food.

Mrs. Louise E. Taber tells us in her Gold Rush Days the following story:

There was a man by the name of John S. Fowler who had a monoply on freighting to the mines by means of ox teams. In the winter of 1848-49 the roads were impassable and the freight from Sutter's Fort to Coloma was \$2,000 per ton.

"An interesting story is told about Fowler, which is characteristic of the prodigious spending of money in the early days. One evening Fowler wished to give a supper to his teamsters, so he started out on a marketing expendidtion. At Sam Brannan's store he saw on the shelf a dozen two-pound tins of oysters and he asked the price. The salesman answered, "Twelve dollars each." "How much for the lot of them?" "The 12 will cost \$144," replied the clerk.
"Well, I'll take them all," said
Fowler, without hesitation. I do not know what the rest of the dinner cost, but this we do know, tha bread was selling at 50c a loaf, butter at \$3 a pound, milk at \$1 a quart, and as for pickleswell, the possessor of that rare delicacy could set his own price!

Gold State Nuggets

By SENOR SANTANA

By SENOR SANTANA Columbia is today the most perfect example of a "ghost town" in California. Its well built brick structures with heavy iron doors, the ancient locust trees shading its main street, its overhanging awnings of wood give the visitor some notion of what the town looked like when it was crowded with red-shirted miners in the days of its greatness. At one time in its early history, in the fifties, it was estimated that 20,000 people made Columbia their headquarters and the lowest estimates of the gold found in the locality was at least \$80,000,000.

Columbia aspired to the great honor of being the state capitol, but some thief stole the petition with its thousands of signatures, attaching them to a plea to the governor for a pardon for a convicted murderer. The story goes that the pardon was granted, and the capitol idea abandoned.

The great "gold rush" of '49, etc., was started, we are told, by Marshall's discovery of gold at Sutter's mill in 1948. However, that this discovery was not the first discovery of gold in California is attested by an article which appeared in the San Francisco Bulletin in May, 1868. The article related that a Mr. Stearns has sent to the U.S. mint at Philadelphia 20 ounces California weight of placer gold which had been discovered by Francisco Lopez, a native Californian, about 35 miles northwest from Los Angeles in 1842; that the mine produced from \$6000 to \$8,000 annually.

Gold State Nuggets

By SENOR SANTANA

The boys who were fortunate enough to be sentenced to prison in the early days of statehood were due for a boat ride, and we are not told whether or not they were furnished sea-sick pills for breakfast. Yes, the first state prison of California was a ship anchored off Point San Quentin in 1852,

Prior to 1850 California had no fixed penal institutions. There was rarely a local jail, however large ranches maintained their own adobe guardhouses for law-breakers.

In 1850 the legislature defined crime and punishment therefor and authorized the use of county jails, where one had been established, as state prison. The next year the legislature changed its mind and decided that all convicts be turned over to lessees who should clothe, feed, shelter, guard, construct cell buildings and other permanent works, receiving in return the free use of the convicts' labor.

The prison ship was anchored off the site, afterwards selected for a prison location, now known as San Quentin. In 1852 the ship held from 30 to 50 prisoners.

BUST OF M'GROARTY UNVEILED AT REVIVAL



TRIBUTE TO AUTHOR—A bronze bust of the late John Steven McGroarty, author of the Mission Play, was unveiled at last night's revival at the Mission Playhouse in

San Gabriel. Taking part were, from left, Supervisor Raymond V. Darby, Mrs. Daniel C. Sanchez, Mrs. Leiland Atherton Irish and Mrs. Florence Schoneman.

Pio Pico Days Live Again at Fiesta, Rodeo

PICO, July 15.—Days of early California lived again here to-day as this community, home and namesake of the last Mexican Governor of California, opened its week-long fiesta.

The fiesta and rodeo are to be made an annual event by the sponsors, Leland A. Cupp Post 341, American Legion. Proceeds will go into the post's rehabilitation fund.

Spanish music, novelty booths, street singing and other informal events in this historic community marked the opening day. Climax of the fiesta will be the rodeo next Sunday in which riding and roping champions will compete for \$3000 in prize money.

In keeping with the traditions of old Pico, based on the days of Gov. Pio Pico when his ranch home, still standing here, was the gathering place of owners of fast horses, there will be a series of quarter-horse races Saturday on the track of the Banks stock farms here.

Los Angeles Times 3*

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1946



PICO EXPRESS—Jack Dalton, last of Dalton family of Old West, demonstrates his skill with lariat by roping Barbara Eshelman, queen candidate, riding miniature locomotive at opening of fiests week yesterday at Pico.

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untington Library Exhibits rst California Newspaper

difornia's first newspaper, the "Californian," published in Monis now on exhibit at Huntington Library together with letters ocuments by the two editors. The exhibit will remain on display

th Saturday, Aug. 31, when 3mber and October.

Poor-looking Sheet

newspaper first was pub-Aug. 15, 1846. Consisting it sold for 124 cents or one bit To celebrate the 100th

more humble than grammati- in English, some in Spanish, explain that "the materials on the Californian is printed.

shibits and grounds will close very much out of order, so that, in e public for the months of fact, we have made our first number almost from chaos.'

Reports War

But high time it was, on Aug. 15, ur pages, about 74x111 inches 1846, for a news organ of some set in two columns on paper kind. The American flag had been is was used for cigaret wrap- raised at Monterey and in Los Angeles. The country was teeming Bay of the little newspaper, its with history in the making. The number and some other early front page of the "Californian's" ers, including the first extra first issue gets off to a rousing start ssued in California, are now with President Polk's proclamation splay at the Huntington Li- of war with Mexico-three months old, but the text only just arrived e first issue is a poor-looking by ship from the United States. On the second page the edi- Other items fill the pages, some

HEADS NORWAY GROUP

found in the public buildings SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10. (INS) and have been used for the -E B. Rauke of Minneaoplis today ish language, and indeed has was new president of the Sons of much injured by neglect. Norway. He was elected at the of the letters have been close yesterday of the 29th biennial ed or mislaid, and the whole meeting in San Francisco.

Holiday Marks Anniversary of Early Valley Settlement, Historian Recalls

SAN GABRIEL, Nov. 28.—To many persons vesterday was just the day before Thanksgiving but to Thomas Workman Temple, II, 251 San Marcos Street, it was an important anniversary in the history of the San Gabriel Valley.

Mr. Temple has worked for many years on the drafting of the actual history of the valley from the time of its first entrance by Spanish explorers through the days of settlement by the

Therefore yesterday to him was the 120th anniversary of the entrance into the valley, and Southern California, of the first American trap-

Mr. Temple in telling of the event said today: "Jedediah Strong Smith of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, a young but experienced leader of trapping parties had led 15 men from the Great Salt Lake via the Colorado River and the Mojave Desert into this Mexican territory on Nov. 27, 1826, and became the first Americano who came overland from the East.

"He and his forlorn and travel-weary party were most kindly received by Padre Joe Sanchez at the Mission, and their every want attended to. They were stripped of their arms and Smith was summoned before Governor Echeandia at San Diego, where he explained his object of exploration for future trapping activities. At San Diego a number of Americans including Captain Cunningham of the Boston ship "Courier"

certified that the trapper's papers were in order. and that his motives in crossing into this land, were doubtless pacific and honorable. He was permitted to purchase supplies and undertake his march eastward by a new route; but not, as he wished, to follow the coast up to the Columbia River via Bodega.

"In 1827 he went to Salt Lake from the San Joaquin Valley and returned, being the first white man to cross the Sierra Nevada. From California he went to Oregon and in 1831 he was killed by the Indians in New Mexico. Due to his enterprise and that of other American trappers and beaver hunters, commercial intercourse between New Mexico and Southern California was started. This became known as the Santa Fe Trade, carried on by means of caravans or pack animals, between the two sections of the country and flourished for some 10 or 12 years. El Monte is still known as the "End of the Santa Fe Trail."

Mr. Temple is a member of the famous Workman family whose founder headed the Workman-Rowland party on its trek from Santa Fe, N. M., to Puente 105 years ago Nov. 5 and which followed the famous Santa Fe Trail.

The Temple branch of the family came here even earlier from New England and part of the old rancho is now the Temple School District south of El Monte. The land for this school was given to the state by his grandfather, Francis Pliny Fisk Temple.



Huntington Library ... Ranking among the world's greatest museums the Huntington Library, Pasadena, comprises about 200,000 rare books and upward of 1,250,000 original manuscripts.



FIRST HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO RALLY

By CHARLES WILLIAMS

AZUSA, July 26.-An important spot in early California history will receive belated recognition this week-end when members of E Clampus Vitus, the state's first historical society, convene at Follows Camp in the East Fork of San Gabriel Canyon.

Here, on the site of the first miner's camp and store in California gold rush days when San Gabriel Canyon was the mecca for prospectors who dug more than \$4,000,000 in dust and nuggets out of the East Fork. the society will dedicate a plaque commemorating this important fragment of California history.

The week-end convention which will draw members from all sections of the state, is one of three held annually by the society at the

scene of important but often unmarked and unrecorded events in an important part in the early histhe history of the state.

To Read Paper

Members are visiting Azua as Clampus Vitus members. guests of Sedley Peck, member of This organization was formed in the fun-loving fraternity, who now the gold rush days, according to resides at Follows Camp, located 12 Mr. Peck, and almost every "digmiles up the East Fork of the Can- gins" once boasted a chapter. The yon north of Azusa. Mr. Peck, well order had been dormant for 50 years known traveler and writer and when it was revived in 1931 with member of the Paris Post of the chapters in Yerba Buena and American Legion, will introduce Pueblo de Los Angeles. The pres-Roger Dalton, descendant of an ent Noble Grand Humbug of the early California family, who will Pueblo de Los Angeles Chapter is read a paper on the history of the Hugh Gordon, who will preside

Mr. Dalton is well-qualified to in 1844. The Dalton family ob- equal "indignity," according to Mr. tained the property from Luis Peck. Arenas who received the original At this week-end's "Midsummer land grant from Governor, Alvarado Nightmare of the Clampers," memin 1841.

from its early days as an Indian gram announcement. settlement when it was known as But before disbanding they will

At Follows Camp which played California history was written.

tory, some of the memories will be relieved this week-end by E

over the Follows Camp gathering.

All Officers

review the city history. It was his. It is a constitutional provision of grandfather, Henry Dalton, who the order, whose patron is St. Vitus, purchased the original Azusa land that every member shall be an offigrant of three square miles back cers and all officers shall be of

bers from all sections of the state Roger Dalton still owns a portion will dine on wild burro steaks. of the original property and has a cooked miner's style, and drink the fund of historical data covering the cool waters of the Upper San Gadevelopment of the Azusa Valley briel River, according to the pro-

Azuchanga and from which the dedicate the plaque which will present name is believe to be de- rescue Follows Camp from the list of long-forgotten spots where early

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1946

Los Angeles Prepares For Centennial of First Flag Raising

Los Angeles is making elaborate plans for a civic Centennial ceremony commemorating the first raising of the American Flag in Los Angeles, a flag raising directed by Commodore Robert F. Stockton and Lieut. Col. John C. Fremont on Aug. 13, 1846.

Observance of this important anniversary is worth while.

Few of the hundreds of thousands who call Los Angeles their home city are well informed of this city's past history or the important and spectacular part it has played in the development and the growth of California and Western America.

Few of those who live in Los Angeles know that more than 100 years ago the Congress of Mexico, recognizing the important position Los Angeles was destined to hold in California affairs, enacted a law making Los Angeles the capital city of California.

To many the names Figueroa, Pico, Bandini, Carrillo, etc., carry little import, but to those who know California's early history each name carries a story in itself.

It is well for us to pause in our busy life, to read and study the past, and to gain new respect for the pioneer families who established, governed and maintained the Pueblo de Los Angeles in the sleepy, colorful days of the dons.

Native sons as well as those who have come to California make their homes will profit by taking the time to pliarize themselves with the early history of this city as Angeles prepares for its Centennial ceremony comprating the first raising of the Stars and Stripes.

MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1946

2* Los Angeles Cimes



OLD CEREMONY - Susan Moore, 5 (left,) Charlotte Harper, 11, and Bernard Brown, 9, place candle at cross in revival of old ceremony at San Fernando Mission,

Los Angeles Times 3 7 SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1946-Part I

Old Mission Bricks Found at San Gabriel

SAN GABRIEL, Nov. 23 .-More than 50 ancient bricks unearthed today by workmen digging trenches for a sprinkling system in front of the Mission Parochial School have been identified by Rev. Raymond Catalan, C.M.F., as part of the original walls of a former archway.

At the same time the foundation outlines of the original west wing were brought to light. They show what presumably was a large room and passageway.

Father Catalan, considered an authority on the mission's history, said the bricks have been buried since the secularization of 1830. He based his theory on an

old map. The bricks are to be placed in the mission museum established by Father Catalan several

Mission Revives Candle Rite

SAN FERNANDO, Nov. 3 -Reminiscent of the day when the barefoot Indian neophytes trudged through the dusty mission burial ground carrying lighted candles was today's revival of the candlelighting ceremony at Mission San Fernando Rey.

At 5 p.m. participants assembled in the mission church where Rev. John J. O'Connell. O.M.I., conducted requiem services and a children's choir sang-Then, reviving the age-old custom, men, women and children formed a processional behind the altar boys and marched through the twilight shadows to place their lighted candles on a large wood cross in the cemetery.

Among the last Indians to be buried there was Rojera Rochawho died in 1902 at the reputed age of 112 years. A skilled work man in iron and silver, he was given 12 acres near the mon-astery in which he lived.

California Centennials BY ROCKWELL D. HUNT

Next Friday, June 14, the eyes of Californians will be turned toward Sonoma, 40 miles north of San Francisco, where the centennial of the raising of the Bear Flag will be celebrated with elaborate ceremony.

The Bear Flag episode, which may be said to include the so-called Bear Flag Revolution and the short-lived Bear Flag Republic, has become one of the colorful traditions of California history. Some historians have no doubt attached more importance to it than it merits; others have unduly belittled it. Nevertheless the main facts deserve to be better known by not only the native sons and native daughters but by all citizens of California.

FIRST OF A SERIES

The Sonoma celebration is to be the first of a series of centennials to be commemorated on anniversary dates, in appropriate places in the Golden State. The culmination of all these will be reached on Sept. 9, 1950, celebrating the admission of California as a free State into the American Union: it was on Sept. 9, 1850, after one of the most momentous struggles and historic debates in the nation's annals, that President Fillmore affixed his signature to the California bill.

"The year 1846 was the crisis year in the destiny of California." So declared Samuel H. Willey, who served as a chaplain in the Constitutional Convention of 1849. Bernard DeVoto has pronounced 1846 as "the Year of Decision" in his noteworthy book.

CENTENNIAL OF 1946

The centennials to be celebrated in 1946 include (besides that at Sonoma) the centennial at Monterey, July 4 to 7, commemorating the raising of the American Flag over the old customhouse on July 7, and the raising of the American Flag in Los Angeles, Aug. 13, in preparation for which a committee of citizens appointed by Mayor Bowron has been at work. Other significant events are scheduled for the years 1947 to 1950. The popular interest will unquestionably be heightened as the series progresses.

The idea for these celebra-

tions has been in the minds of individuals for a long time: it took more definite form at the annual meeting of the board of directors of the California State Chamber of Commerce in 1940. The Historical Society of Southern California developed a plan for California's centennial celebrations from 1944 to 1950, the outline of which was published in the Quarterly for December, 1942.

HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

With the renascence of interest in the romantic history of California in accelerating crescendo, never have we had so powerful an impetus or so rich an opportunity for acquiring information of particular interest on such a fascinating subject and never has the need been greater or felt by more people.

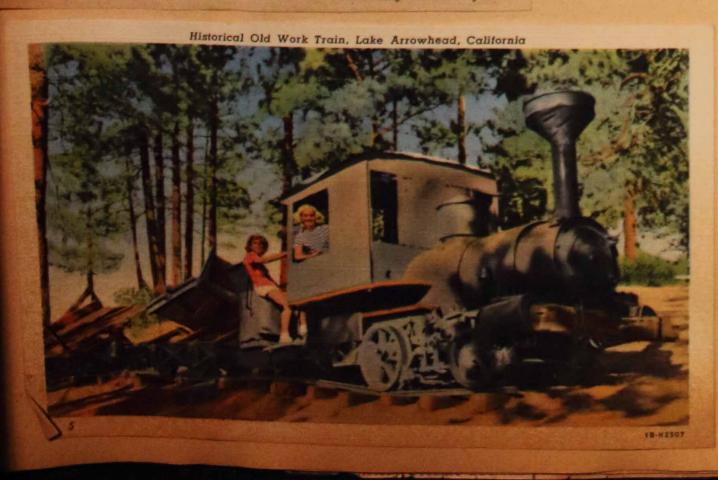
As a contribution to this end it is proposed to present a series of important briefer historic documents and original statements, to appear on appropriate centennial days.

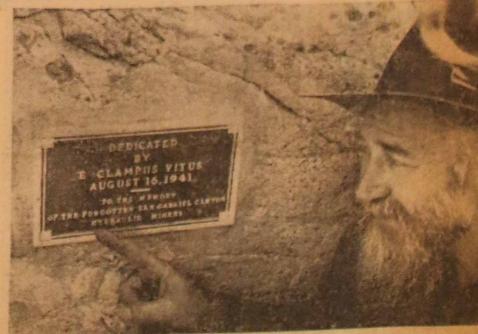
The series is to include such documents as William B. Ide's Bear Flag Proclamation (June 15, 1846;) the official proclamations of Commodore John D. Sloat (July 7, 1846,) and Commodore Robert F. Stockton (July 28. 1846:) statement regarding raising the American Flag at Los Angeles (Aug. 13, 1846;) Cahuenga Capitulation (Jan. 13, 1847;) statement of James W. Marshall on discovery of gold (Jan. 24, 1848;) Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Feb. 2, 1848;) Gov. Bennet Riley's proclamation calling for election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention (June 3, 1849,) and others of similar significance.

The suggestion has been made that the projected series of documents, if saved by teachers and students in the schools (as well as by other interested persons,) will, when brought together, constitute a source book in the early American period of California history that may be of considerable value. Most of the documents are not readily accessible in textbooks or popular histories, but they afford a degree of authenticity that can scarcely be hoped for in general works of secondary authority.









EARLY DAYS RECALLED—Members of E Clampus Vitus, the state's first historical society, will convene at Follows Camp (top photo) this week-end to dedicate a plaque marking the spot of the first gold miner's camp and store opened in San Gabriel Canyon during the gold rush days. Shown on a previous visit to the canyon, in middle photo, are left, Roger Dalton, descendant of early California family, who will be principal speaker this week-end, and right, Sedley Peck, who will be host to members. They are pictured with early-day hydraulic mining equipment used in the '60's by canyon miners. In bottom photo, Mr. Peck points to the plaque honoring the memory of the forgotten hydraulic miners of the canyon, dedicated by the society in 1941.

Old Spanish Days Fiesta Santa Barbara – Aug. 8-9-10

Santa Barbara, historic city that lies between the mountains and the blue Pacific, halfway between Los Angeles and San Francisco, invites all the Americas to come for the first postwar Fiesta in the light of the August moon and the sunny days of the August 8 to 10 weekend.

Here is a city that preserves its heritages and delights to accent them. The Spanish pioneers who stamped Santa Barbara particularly with color and light-heartedness, to say nothing of attractive tile-roofed architecture set in lovely gardens, were past-masters of the art of hospitality. The spirit they implanted has never been uprooted and is reflected at its best during La Fiesta.

The city streets are resplendent in Fiesta red and yellow. Most of the citizenry—men, women and children—shed their work-a-day clothes for Spanish costumes. "Cielito Lindo," "Rancho Rio Grande," and other Latin songs are heard on every hand. Since copies are everywhere available, visitors soon are joining in. Strolling musicians wander from street to street, from plaza to plaza, and every courtyard has its dancing group. Old world stalls of fruit and flowers are to be visited.

Every night of Fiesta there are street dances in which all who have caught the fiesta spirit may participate. Then there is Santa Barbara's incomparable natural setting to furnish





WORLD-FAMOUS SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURTHOUSE

At 8:00 P. M., "Nacimiento de Santa Barbara," a pageant in two acts, will be presented in the County Bowl, which nestles in a natural amphitheatre on a hillside overlooking the city. At the same time, two theaters in town offer a choice of stage presentations, and colorful entertainment will take place in the Court House gardens. Streets are set aside for dancing which continues until midnight.

On Friday, August 9, events begin at 10:00 A. M. and continue throughout the day, featuring garden tours, riding and roping contest, pageants, and repeat performances of "Nacimiento de Santa Barbara," the stage presentations, Court House entertainment, and street dancing until midnight.

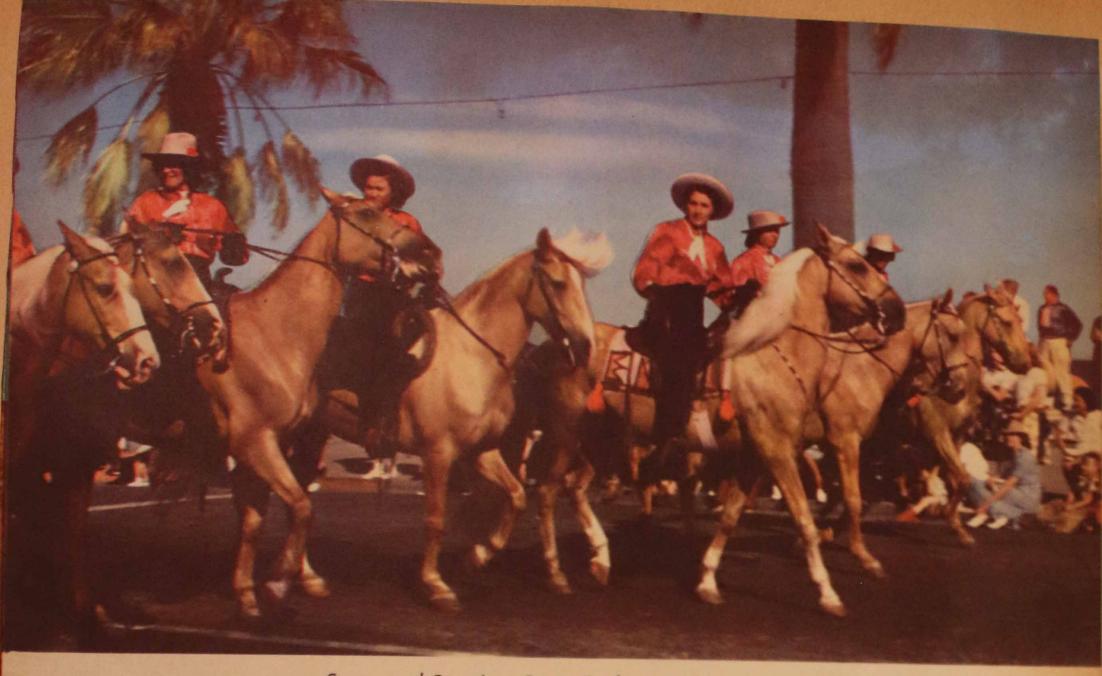
Saturday offers the same choice of events with the addition, at 2:00 P. M., of a parade by the "Children of the Golden West," when boys and girls from toddlers to teens ride their ponies, pilot their floats, and march along in their colorful costumes. A third presentation of "Nacimiento de Santa Barbara" and the two stage plays provides an opportunity for every visitor to see each of these three events, and to participate in many others.

Truly the color, the spontaneous warmth and friendliness displayed in Santa Barbara during Old Spanish Days stand out as a joyful and happy experience.





Santa Barbara, California



Senors and Senoritas, Santa Barbara, California

CALIFORNIA NAMES

A "Dictionary of California Land Names" compiled by Phil Townsend Hanna and published by the Automobile Club of Southern California is a book many thousands of Californians will wish to have in their libraries. Mr. Hanna is recognized as one of the most devoted and authoritative students of California history.

AZUSA

Only the other day, for instance, two men wrote asking me to settle a bet about the name of Azusa. That irrepressible legend that the town was named by a man who declared the community included everything "from A to Z, the best in U.S.A." has been denied by every authority but still it bobs up. Mr. Hanna's dictionary reveals that in 1837, 10 years before it was in the U.S.A., Ignacio Palomares, et al., received a grant of land on the San Gabriel River called Rancho Azusa and in 1841 Andreas Duarte received a grant on the other side which also was called Rancho Azusa. We can be quite sure those two dons did not choose the name because it meant "from A to Z in U.S.A."
They chose it because Azusa was the Indian name for the area before they ever saw a white man. What a gift of prophecy they must have had if they chose a name meaning "from A to Z," etc.! "Best in U.S.A." might well apply to Azusa's twolegged animals, and there seems good reason to believe the old Indian name referred to its fourlegged denizens, one theory being that it meant "skunk hollow" or "skunk hill."

But, tut! tut! Has even Mr.

HISTORIC CAPISTRANO RANCH BRINGS \$200,000

May 31.—Sale of the 90-acre cit- Ave. about a mile northwest of rus and walnut ranch here here. owned jointly by the Mrs. Nellie G. Moulton interests and the three Daguerre sisters, Jose-Daguerre sisters, to Earl Way- phine and Grace Daguerre and nick, 1259 Cliff Drive, Laguna Mrs. Juanita Seidel, 400 El Ca-Beach, for a consideration of mino Del Mar, Laguna Beach.

The historic ranch is located Park.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, on the north side of McKinley

\$200,000, including the tree crops, was announced today.

Owned by Mrs. Moulton and the vast 21,000-acre Rancho Nithe Daguerre sisters for 37 years the approximately 50 acres of orange trees are considered among the finest in the county.

guel at El Toro. Waynick, recently discharged from the naval aviation, also operates a 20-acre citrus ranch at Buena

LAST RAILROAD-RAIDING BANDIT, ED MORRELL, DIES

Nou 'The last of California's ed from land owned by the railmasked night-riding railroad-raid- road.

Ed Morrell, fiery Irishman of the Sontag and Evans gang which warred on the Southern Pacific in the San Joaquin Valley more than 50 years ago, died Sunday night. He came to his In his later years he was a solonial behin of Gower Guich end in a hospital bed at the age colorful habitue of Gower Gulch

of 78, a victim of age and pneumonia.

Morrell spent 14 years in California prisons and to the end considered he had been the victim ducted at 3 p.m. tomorrow in the of injustice. He always thought chapel of W. M. Strother, Inc., of himself as a 19th century 6240 Hollywood Blvd, Rev. Carol Robin Hood fighting the battle E. McKinstry, a spiritualist, will of the squatters who were oust- officiate.

ing bandits of the '90's is gone. Five of his prison years were

History Section Visits Mission

California History and Landmarks Section of the Arcadia Woman's Club visited the San Fernando Mission on their regular meeting day of April 24. A picnic lunch was enjoyed in Memory Garden,

Mrs. Robert Lane gave an interesting talk on the historical background of the famous mission. Mrs. John Renshaw presided over the business meeting and plans were made for the May 22 meeting which will be held in the Baldwin Rancho when the California History Section of Los Angeles will be guests.

Miss Grace McCurdy former chairman of the section, who has been ill for many months, was a surprise and very welcome guest.

Enjoying the day besides the above were Mmes, John Vanderbur, Charles Crellin, Edwin Gonter George Castle, Earl Phelps, H. E. Reiss, Michael Duffy, M. M. Trew, Charles Woodruff, I. Sullivan, Ployd K. Kingsley and E. Stecker.

Mrs. Nettie Flowers Gives Travel Talk

The History and Landmarks Section of the Woman's Club, met Jan. 22 at the Clubhouse with Mrs. Rose Lane, president of the section, pre-

Mrs. Nettle Flowers gave a very interesting talk on her trip to Central America, after which coffee and doughnuts were served.

Those present were Mmes. Edwin Genter, Moody, G. Castle, J. A. Renshaw, R. H. Lane, E. L. Griffin, B. E. Rubottom, John Rogers, Fred M. Gamroth, J. E. Vanderbur, H. E. Reiss, E. E. Timerhoff, Wyss, M. Duffy, Sullivan, and Miss Florence Reynolds.

President of the Historical Society of Southern California

Early this morning, Jan. 8 (100 years ago.) citizens of Los Angeles scurried out of their adobes hastily. No temblor? That booming sound from the east was cannon fire. Stockton and Kearny's men were crossing the San Gabriel River at the Paso de Bartolo, near Montebello. Their small army of sailors, marines and dragoons advanced in a square formation.

The California volunteers, rancheros led by Andres Pico and Jose Antonio Carrillo, were well mounted but armed with ancestral swords, homemade lances and their reliable rawhide reatas. Their daring charges bent the line of the enemy - but not for a complete break-through - and the American square rolled steadily for-

Dawn of Jan. 9 found the two forces opposing each other on the Lugo Rancho de San Antonio, near the site of the present Union Stockyards. Then began the last battle ever fought on the soil of California, that of La Mesa. After a duel of cannon, the Californians ran out of gunpowder, and the Mexican commander, Gen. Jose Maria Flores, ran out on the Californians,

heading for Sonora-to the embarrassment of the gallant native Angelenos-Los Defensores.

On Jan. 10, Stockton and Kearny's troops marched up Main St. to the Plaza and raised the American Flag. Stockton took the Avila adobe in Olvera St. for his headquarters.

The discouraged and disheartened Californians rode north past the Elysian Park hills into the San Fernando Valley. They knew that Fremont was slowly moving south with 418 men of the California Battalion and artillery. He had camped at the Camulos Rancho of Don Anto-

nio del Valle on Jan. 9. Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz has a relative in this story. Geronimo Lopez, then a boy about 18, volunteered to ride out to find Fremont. Like the Sheriff, young Lopez "found his man," just this side of the Newhall Pass. He galloped back to Andres Pico with the report that the "Yankees" were moving in on him at Mission San Fernando.

On Jan. 13, 1847, the war in California was ended. Articles of surrender were signed at the ranch house of Tomas Feliz, near the north end of the Cahuenga Pass. The monument of this event is the rebuilt Casa Ca-

huenga, opposite Universal Studios on Lankershim Blvd.

The capitulation of Cahuenga was a notable document. It was not executed by Mexico or Mexican officials, but by Californians. In the office of the Historical Society of Southern California is a facsimile of this paper, in Spanish, in the handwriting of Don Jose Antonio Carrillo, who was the great-grand-uncle of Leo Carrillo. It bears the signatures of Andres Pico, brother of the Governor, of Jose Antonio Carrillo, and of Agustin Olvera, a civilian delegate. Olvera St. was named for his house on the corner of the Plaza.

John Charles Fremont signed as lieutenant colonel of the U.S. Army and military commander

of California.

On the next day the California Battalion finished a march of nearly 400 miles. It came through the Cahuenga Pass into present day Hollywood, passed La Brea pits and detoured around the marshy cienaga that was to become Westlake Parkdown Primavera St. to the Plaza -all in a pouring rain.

They found the pueblo crammed with soldiers and sailors from San Diego-our first postwar housing shortage.

Joshua Tree **Tourist Scene** Bright Spot 1946

A bright spot on the California tourist scene is the Joshua Tree national monument and lovers of scenic beauty should note it as a "must see" on their sight-seeing

This recent addition to our national park system is located in San Bernardino county and consists of almost a million acres of some of the most beautiful desert and mountain country to be found

There are good roads throughout the area and those who enjoy hiking may climb mountains, scale rccks the size of office buildings or explore numerous caves and intriguing byways. Equestrians will find miles of inviting trailways for riding parties and camping expeditions off the beaten paths of the

motor highways. The area is rich in the quantity jety of vegetation and es found are ex-50 HET Drive

Mission Play Premiere Given Ovation By Capacity Crowd

All the glitter and excitement of a big Hollywood premiere was in evidence Wednesday night at the "first night" of the famous Mission Play, presented to a packed house at

the San Gabriel Civic Auditorium. formerly known as the Mission Playhouse.

Famous families of early Califorvia were well represented both in the play and in the audience, and consular representatives of Latin American countries attended. City, county and state officials could be spotted at various points in the audience, while "just plain people" filled out the rest of the audience.

Pedro de Cordoba, noted stage. screen and radio actor, was well rectived in his role as Father Junipero Serra, father of the California missions. In adding this important role to his repertoire, de Cordoba is following in the lootsteps of many a famous actor of former days, including Tyrone Power-father of the current movie star-who starred in the role during the Mission Play's former 19-year rus

MISSION: See page A5

34-PASADENA STAR-NEWS Sunday, Jan. 26, 1947

Pasadena's Founders Met 73 Years Ago to Divide Up Land for Ranch Sites

By C. FRED SHOOP

Tomorrow-January 27-is an historic date in the life-time of what is now the city of Pasadena. It is known as Founders' Day and there's a real story behind it. It is one of the three dates which loom most important in the infancy of the now proud metropolis of the San Gabriel Valley. Second date

to remember, chronologically .speaking, is April 22, 1875, when the ders of fabulous wealth in Cali- lands were to be handled was be- scribers and requested stockholders celebrations of Founders' Day have name "Pasadena" was adopted officially. And the third is June 19 1886, when the city incorporated.

Parceling-Out Day

Founders' Day harks back to 1874, Jan. 27 of that year being the day when assignment of lands was time had been reorganized into the San Gabriel Orange Grove Avenue Association. The place selected for this parceling-out business was one of the highest vantage spots in the colony on the site of what later became known as the Orange Grove Avenue Reservoir on the west side of North Orange Grove Avenue midway between Holly and Walnut Streets, which some day may be appropriately marked with a plaque or monument.

Here, on this eventful 27th day of January gathered those of pioneer from Indiana, Iowa and other "faraway" places by tales of the won-

late in 1873 to include 1500 of the vin Fletcher and himself to superinmade to stock-holding members of the remainder would ever be worth acres and devise the construction of the Indiana Colony, which by that anything except for timber and water works.

Subdivision Boundaries

This subdivision was bounded on the north by the present Mountain Street, south by Mission Street, South Pasadena, the west by the bed of the Arroyo Seco and the east by Fair Oaks Avenue. The ranches were to be of from 15 to 60 acres for distribution among the stockholders of the Orange Grove Association, bound together for 10 years by incorporation with a capital shares of \$250 each.

how details of the assignment of they wanted. They agreed on Jan. newcomers to the community, can

queathed to posterity by two men present to announce when their been held through the years and Of the 4000 acres of the old San who were present, P. M. Green and names were called the number of the Pasadena Historical Society Pasqual Ranch, which it had been Judge Benj. S. Eaton. The latter the lot or lots they preferred." thought advisable to include in the records that the board of directors settlement plans of the Indiana of the association named a commit-Colony originally, it was decided tee consisting of A. O. Porter, Calchoicest acres, it being doubted that tend the sub-division of the 1500

Plenty of Parks

vision was made for parks, wide would take advantage of them as to and convenient streets, and sites for locations, etc. Mr. Fletcher knew schoolhouses and reservoirs." Mr. this, so called upon the one-share Fletcher acted for the committee in men to make their selections first overseeing the task, and so con- Judge Eaton concludes by saying trived in the laying off of lots that that "in about 20 minutes the whole one share-holder (owning 15 acres) business was settled without a clash had the same chance of obtaining and every man secured just what desirable situations and good lands he wanted. Everybody seemed as those who had holdings of 12 happy and a general love-feast enshares (180 acres). After several sued." Not one of the original stock of \$25,000, represented by 100 meetings in Los Angeles had proven property owners is living today but unsuccessful in evolving a fair there are many of their descendants How to distribute the 1500 acres method of distribution, Mr. Fletcher still here, among them the Porters spirit who had been drawn here fairly was the question. Correspond- suggested that the group meet the Banburys, the Bakers, Bristols ence which led to the forming of "some day next week" at the site of Crofts, Clapps, Eatons, Elliotts, Hutthe Indiana Colony are among the new subdivision and see how tons, Lockharts, Mindells and Vawprized possessions of the Pasadena many, according to Judge Eaton's ters. Historical Society, but the story of record, could select just the spot Interested residents, especially

distribution was made is graphically those early years by perusing the related by Judge Eaton, in part, as histories by Dr. Hiram A. Reid, follows:

"It was as lovely a January day as ever a California sun shone on. ... By 10 o'clock people began to

'Little Men' Get Pick

The committee on subdivision, Porter, Fletcher and Eaton, had agreed that they would make no selections themselves until all others had chosen, and they represented 28 out of the 100 shares. Some apprehension had been felt by the small Mr. Green records "ample pro- share-holders that the large buyers

27 as the date and how the actual absorb the charm and romance of John W. Wood and others.

Mark Anniversary

On Jan. 27, 1876, the second anniarrive. Men with their wives and versary of Founders' Day, the children; men with their sweet- colonists held a picnic reunion in hearts and men without them, and what they called Live Oak Parknot a few of the neighboring set- now the Lincoln Park portion of tlers attended, as they said, to see South Pasadena. The entire populathe fun. . . After lunch at the ap- tion was there and records state pointed spot the men assembled that the outing was a complete sucand President Eaton had Secretary cess and helped bind together the D. M. Berry call the roll of sub- pioneers of this section. Many other each year celebrates the historic

Centennial Anniversary of First California Newspaper Observed at Huntington Library

A yellowed, crude four-page "Californian," the first newspaper published in the state 100 years ago, was displayed today at the Huntington Library as newspapermen observed the centennial anniversary of California journalism. A colorful pair of Californians scraped together some old Spanish type and eigaret wrapper paper, hired a

fought on the plains between Peta-

Bailor, temporarily in Monterey, as Iulu; Captain Fauntleroy's Califora printer, and ran off the 7 by 11 nia Dragoons were pursuing Indians inch first edition of the "Califor- in the Santa Cruz mountains, and nian" on a decrepit hand press at the "first battle in California in Monterey, on Aug. 15, 1846. It sold which blood was spilled" had been for 12½ cents.

The "Californian" was the inspi- luma and San Raphael. ration of Walter Colton, New England-born naval chaplain who became mayor of Monterey, and Robert Semple, 6 foot 8 inch president of the first state constitutional convention and promoter of the town of Benecia.

Editorial policies of the pair were simple. On page one of the first Issue they were set forth as:

"We shall go for Californiafor all her interests, social, civil and religious-encouraging everything that promotes these, resisting everything that can do them harm.

The lead story of that memorable 'Aug. 15, 1846, was President Polk's proclamation of war with Mexico. Although war had been declared three months before, the text was news since it had only just arrived from the east coast by ship.

The two-column pages were filled with many other items, some in English. The editors regretted to learn of the death of Louise Philippe of France; 170 Mormons, "a plain and industrious people," had arrived in San Francisco from Hono-

S. W. Museum

ARCADIA, Oct. 25 .- For their first fall meeting, members of the Woman's club California history and landmarks department met on Wednesday in Sycamore park, where they had lunch and a program, later going to the nearby Southwest Mu-

During the program hour Mrs. E. Timerhoff gave a historical review of Pio Pico, one time governor of California, and members decided to visit the Pio Pico house, near Whittier, their next meeting, Nov. 21.

Those attending the meeting were Mmes. Rose Lane, president; Peggy Hilf, Helen Gonter, Lola Trew, John Venderbur, Catherine Thomas, Ar-nold Ayers, Susan Riess, Martha Castle and Elsie Green.

There was a short business meet ing presided over by Mrs. Lane.

Old Mission Bricks Found at San Gabriel

SAN GABRIEL, Nov. 23 More than 50 ancient bricks unearthed today by workmen digging trenches for a sprinkling system in front of the Mission Parochial School have been identified by Rev. Raymond Cata-Ian, C.M.F., as part of the original walls of a former archway.

At the same time the foundation outlines of the original was wing were brought to ligh show what presumation large room and pan of

Father Catalanan authority on blaced tory, said in estab. buried the several old n The in the lished

years

A Look At California





CEREMONY-Mrs. G. M. Lindblad serves coffee to her husband and Rev. J. H. Kelly of Texas at Easter breakfast at San Fernando Mission, reviving early day ceremony.

RIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1943

Lee Side o' L.A. By Lee Shippey

Lee: When Cave J. Couts died the other day at his Rancho Guajome, near Vista, the California-Mexico era was folded up in moth balls and put away for an infinite duration. I know of no other place in which an aged scion of Mexican California lived out the traditions of the days of the dons in the style to which they were accustomed.

RALPH BRADDOCK.

If this is true 'tis pity, for it seems to definitely mark the end of an era, even though it was a postscript to an era. Except for the wooden tower put on it as a lookout during the war between the States, the casa at Rancho Guajome was just as it was when Southern California was much more Spanish than American. It is a compound-house, divided by a patio with a fountain in the center, and was the one described by Helen Hunt Jackson in "Ramona," much of which was written in that part of the house which was in front of the fountain. It should be preserved as a historic monument as a complete example of how our Spanishblood ancestors lived here. There was some talk of having it and a few surrounding acres dedicated as a State park. Unless something like that is done it will soon be destroyed or "improved" beyond recognition until at some future date some smart realtor restores it as the historic ranch house at Rancho Santa Fe now owned by Bing Crosby was restored. Why must we always wait till things are practically destroyed before we appreciate their value and restore them?

Historic Horse Trough May Move to New Setting

1905, and recently "re-discovered" among the early settlers. in a clump of bushes by the Park Department, may be moved to Federal Action Founder's Square to be preserved as a monument honoring the memas a monument honoring the memory of early day pioneers, City On Flood Manager Harold Hines stated today.

While the old fountain, long in disuse, has been hidden from public view all these years, it has remained in the memory of Gold-F. Browne, was instrumental in having the fountain installed.

Mr. Browne today recalled how Pasadena came to acquire the historic piece. His father, then editor wealthy New Yorker who was devoting his fortune to the cause of dumb animals.

Mr. Ensign was persuaded to invest \$1000 in a fountain for horses to be erected in Pasadena. This was done in 1905 under the auspices of the Humane Society.

The address dedicating the fountain was written by Francis Browne in Chicago and read in Pasadena by Mayor William Waterhouse dursite at Raymond Avenue and Day- cause of war.

being cut away and the corner be completed not later than 1952. properly landscaped so that the historic piece.

site marks the spot where the River

That historic fountain for 30 original founders of Pasadena firs horses erected in Central Park in met to division the community

Control Urged

Completion of the \$163,000,000 smith Browne, 125 North Orange flood control program throughout Grove Avenue, who father, Francis Los Angeles County within the next 15 years was urged upon Congress today in a resolution prepared for the Board of Supervisors by Assistant County Counsel Roy W. Dowds.

The resolution, which has a defiof Dial in Chicago, was a close nite bearing on flood work in the friend of Herman Lee Ensign, Pasadena region, urges Congress to resume its pre-war policy of granting funds to Army engineers for Los Angeles County.

> On Aug. 18, 1941 Congress approved the \$163,000,000 comprehensive plan of flood control in the San Gabriel, Los Angeles River and Ballona Creek sections of Los Angeles County.

With the coming of Pearl Harbor. however, many of the projects were ing the colorful ceremony on the cancelled and others "frozen" be-

The resolution asks Congress to For the time being the shrubbery allot funds for the immediate recovering the beautiful fountain is sumption of the work which would

In the Pasadena area, there are public may once again view the two projects in the program, the new diversion channel for Rubio Mr. Hines hopes, however, when Wash, which will run northerly of Founder's Square is developed at Foothill Boulevard and into Eaton Orange Grove and Holly Street, Wash, and the paving of the chanthat the fountain may be moved neled Eaton Wash from the mounthere for permanent display. This tains to its junction with Rio Hondo

Mission Revives Early Ceremony

SAN FERNANDO, April 6 .-Reminiscent of early days when the Mexicans and California Indians broke bread with the padres in an Easter morning repast following mass and communion was today's outdoor breakfast reviving another of San Fernando Mission's almos forgotten traditions.

Orange blossoms mantling the citrus groves sent their fra grance to mingle with the odorof ham and eggs as 500 gues dined in the picturesque pillare corridor of the newly restor Mayordomo's house. Friends San Fernando Mission, a which draws its members from all parts of the Southland, sp sored the breakfast to raise. tional funds for restorational work. Mr. and Mrs. G. M. L. blad headed the list of ho many of whom wore Early Co fornia attire.

Special music from a century Mass marked the Mass celebrated later morning by Rev. John J. O' nell in the old mission chi

Poppies framed the beauti near by. the mission's Memory O which offered acres of flow full bloom as a special of for the throngs of Sunday

Ft. Tejon Restoration

Crumbling Structure Near Lebec Served as Army Outpost in Halting Raids by Indians

BAKERSFIELD, Oct. 29.—The State Park Commission today announced the allotment of \$50,000 to restore historic

Ft. Tejon and to create a State park on its grounds. The crumbling old fort, established June 24, 1854, has been owned by the State for several

years and a committee of Kern County residents, including Clarence Cullimore, architect known for his studies in adobe, and Roy W. Loudon of the Kern County Historical Society, recently laid plans before the Park Commission for its restoration.

The project will be undertaken in connection with the California centennial celebration, Ft. Tejon lies adjacent to High-

way 99, three miles south of Lebec, and Loudon said today that more than 1,500,000 automobiles pass by it annually on the great inland highway. Picnic grounds will be established on the fort reservation after the State park is created, he said.

Famous as Outpost

The fort is famous as an outpost which guarded San Fernando and San Gabriel Valley ranches against marauding Indians in the early days of the Pueblo of Los Angeles. It was first manned on June 30, 1854, by a detachment of cavalry, and was maintained until June 15, 1861, although some of the buildings in 1857. It was reoccupied by California militia from Aug. 17 1863, to Sept. 11, 1864, during the Civil War. It was finally abandoned with removal of the Tejon Indians to the Tule River reservation.

Ft. Tejon was the western station in the famous camel pack train linking Army stations from Ft. Yuma, Ariz., westward when Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War.

as State Park Assured

RESTORE LANDMARK-Historic home of Gov. Pio Pico of early California days is being restored by State at Pico. Mrs. Dolores Alvarado Connors, curator of historic house, watches workman repairing porch roof foundation.

HISTORIC PIO PICO HOUSE BEING REBUILT BY STATE

Natural Resources.

Today workers are removing Whittier Blvd. ermite-infested yellow pine lumber from floors and giving creosote treatment to such timbers as can be saved in order that, once ousted, the destructive termites cannot return. In addition, heavy steel rods are being inserted in the white-washed adobe walls to provide reinforcement. A new shingle roof is being installed and the house will get a new coat of whitewash. Rotted or termite-eaten ends of columns supporting the porch are being cut away and new foundation bricks put in place.

The home of Gov. Pio Pico of

PICO, June 29.—A winning Early California days, the house battle against termites which for originally contained 22 rooms years lived and multiplied in and was an early show place. the woodwork of the historic However, the San Gabriel River Pio Pico house, is being waged in 1867 washed away 15 of the by the State Department of rooms, leaving only seven in the building as it stands today on Mrs. Timerhoff Honored by Woman's Club

Mrs. E. E. Timerhoff, "Timm"," to her countless friends, shed tears of joy at the first meeting of the A cadia Weman's Club when she was presented with a life membership in the club. This is the first instance that the club has bestowed such an honer, and it did so in an unanimous vote of the membership. in appreciation of "Timmy's" years of devoted service to the club.

"Timmie," has had 41 years of California activities, and they included free lance writing interviewing movie stars of yesterday among whom were Reginald Denny and Nazimova. She wrote a column and feature stories for the Examiner and papers in the middle west, wrote verse for greeting cards, created gawns, wrote for magazines and arranged broadcasts over KFI and KHJ.

She wrote three songs during World War I, that were published Among the celebrities Mrs. Timerhoff met in her colorful career were Charles and Kathleen Nerris. Will Durant, Edgar Guest, Eleanor Glynn and Munroe McItosh. One of her dearest possessions is a note written to her by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and a note from Teddy Roosevelt and Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge.

She was one of the founders of the California and Landmarks Section of the Arcadia Woman's Club, and has always played an active part in the section's activities.

One of the high spots in her memories is a trip to Alaska with her husband. They traveled the coast route to Seattle, then through the inland passage on the "Queen." Wherever she traveled "Timmic" carried her Corona, to make notes of interesting places and events and pass them on through the newspapers. .

'Lost' Monument Rediscovered in Park



IMAGINE FINDING YOU HERE-John Matula, Central Park caretaker, cleans up an old marble horse watering fountain which was "rediscovered" in the park after hiding behind bushes for nearly 20 years.

Old Gray Mare

Ain't What She Used to Be

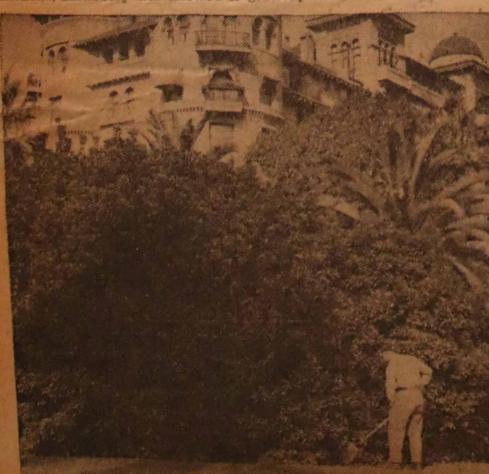
So City Will Turn Historic Fountain Into Miniature Garden

By MAX COLWELL

Hidden from public view for nearly 20 years and completely forgotten by park department employes, an historical marble horse watering fountain was "rediscovered" today in Central Park and soon will be "unveiled" for a second time.

The watering fountain, erected and dedicated to the city in a formal ceremony by the Pasadena Humane Society in 1905, is located at the northeast corner of Raymond Avenue and Dayton Street.

Since horses ceased to be used as dray animals on the streets of Pasadena, shrubbery was allowed to grow up around the fountain until



WHERE IT HID-Behind this shrubbery, the old watering fountain hid and was forgotten.

it was completely obscured from public view. There is why it has re-

mained uncared for and forgotten for years.

Central Park is one of Pasadena's earliest parks. The water pipe originally installed in the park has rusted away and it is necessary for the city to install new pipes. This is how the old fountain was located

Park department officials now are planning to preserve the watering place for its historical interest. Shrubs will be cut away next week and the area around the monument will be planted with flowers. In the bowls where the horses used to drink their fill, the city will plant flowers, typical of Pasadena in the present day.

Two bronze plaques appear on the side of the fountain. One gives the date and indicates that it was presented by the National Humane Alliance, Herman Lee Ensign, founder. A second plaque says, "Obtained for the city by the Pasadena Humane Society, 1905.

California's Stately Hall of Fame

John Bidwell — (Aug. 5, 1819-April 4, 1900) BY ROCKWELL D. HUNT

(This is the 19th of a weekly series of biographical sketches of the great figures of California history, written by an authority on the subject. As a whole, the series will constitute a new kind of history of the State and one well worthy of preservation. Students and others interested in the subject will do well to clip the articles as they appear, which will be on this page each Sunday.—Ed. Times.)

John Bidwell, Californian, was one of nature's true noblemen. He was princely in his democracy, hospitable even to his own hurt, youthful in alertness and mental vigor at 80, possessing ever a rare combination of simple modesty and genuine courtliness.

At the age of 19 John reached a decision that cost him a college education but made him a pathfinder. He left Kingsville Academy with strong aspirations for the higher culture, but also with an intense longing for travel. After a brief teaching experience, with \$75 in his pocket, he concluded to see something of the great western prairies before entering college. That was a momentous decision: it proved the commencement of a career almost unprecedented in character-romantic, thrilling, unique.

From his birthplace in Chautauqua County, New York, of an ancestry of New England farmers, his parents removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, when John was a lad of 10. His early education, far superior to the average of the time, was richly supplemented by his earnest application and by the life habit of turning circumstance and experience into educative forces. Throughout his long life he evinced the liveliest interest in educational matters.

Long before the "Days of Gold," years even before Fremont's first expedition to the Pacific Coast, young Bidwell, with a party of 30 from the Bartleson train, after a thrillingly interesting trip of six months, had reached California in early November 1841. The story of this first immigrant train across the great plains and through the heart of the Sierra Nevada is a California classic.

Becoming prominent almost at once in this new country, Bidwell witnessed the transformations of every stage in California's development, standing almost alone among Americans as the living embodiment of each of the several distinct regimes of the great commonwealth on the Pacific, himself rendering distinguished service in every phase.

For many months he was in the employ of Capt. John A. Sutter at New Helvetia. As an adopted son of Mexico, he early acquired facility in the Spanish language and did much official translating. He surveyed many extensive land grants, this early experience serving him well in the chief pastime of his later life-the building of good roads. He participated in the Micheltorena War of 1844-45; he drew up the concise document which Lieut. Gillespie accepted as the constitution of the Bear Flag Republic; he received from Commodore Stockton the commission of quartermaster, with rank of major. In 1849 he was selected as a member of California's first constitutional convention, although unable to serve.

The mind of Bidwell in his later years loved best to dwell upon the stirring themes of early days. And for one of the present generation to listen while he discoursed in his deliberate, inimitable way upon the old California regime was like hearing a veritable voice from the past: other days were given

The retentiveness of Bidwell's mind even to the end was wonderful. At 80 he readily recalled the names not only of nearly all the earliest Americans and other foreigners in California, giving accurately in each case their respective locations: he could readily name and exactly locate every county in the State. His versatility was not less remarkable. Each passing year dropped into his mind an invisible resource and into his heart a mellowing richness which combined with generous native endowment to perfect a character at once lofty, heroic, gentle, noble. The petals of the tiniest flower and the huge geological formations alike elicited his warm admiration. He mastered the scientific nomenclature of the very numerous flora of his great Rancho Chico and in his travels he was quick to note any new plant. He had stored his mind with a wealth of the poetry of nature and of the Psalms of David; and the quotation of apt verses was with him and his charming wife a favorite pastime. How beautiful to find here and there a rare man that does not live by bread alone!

John Bidwell was also at 80 a teachable student of science. The only book he had brought with him across the plains in 1841—no wonder he prized it highly!—was Burritt's Geography of the Heavens. The pleasures of the intellect were to him an indispensable element of life.

For many years Bidwell was California's leading agriculturist. With true public spirit he consistently sought to advance the agricultural interests of the commonwealth. As chief patron of the State Fairs at Sacramento the wide range of his exhibits constituted a farmers' university. In 1878 his wheat at the Paris International Exposition was pronounced the best in the world.

Bidwell was a prominent politician, though not highly successful if judged strictly by the majority vote. His political career is long and full of interest. As State Senator in the first California Legislature, he rendered invaluable aid in State building. In 1860, having refused to vote for Fremont in 1856, he went as a delegate to the famous Charleston convention, where, of all the Pacific Coast delegation, he alone stood loyal to the Union in that hour of crisis. In 1863 he received from Governor Stanford the command of the Fifth Brigade, California Militia. In 1864 he was a delegate in the Republican convention that renominated Abraham Lincoln, and later in the same year was elected to Congress. He was nominated for Governor by the nonpartisan Anti-Monopoly party in 1875, but he failed of election. In 1890 he was the regular Prohibition nominee for Governor, and two years later he received the support of the same party for the Presidency of the United States.

He professed himself to have been an "incorrigible" Democrat until the Civil War broke out, then for about 15 years an "incorrigible" Republican, and from 1876 an avowed Prohibitionist. Widely known as a "teetotaler" from very early days, so firm were his principles of temperance that on being convinced of the harmfulness of wine drinking he uprooted all his wine-bearing vines, planting raisin and table varieties of grapes in their place.

John Bidwell. Churches of different denominations were given building sites; Chico was given its lovely plaza; eight beautifully located acres were given as a site for the normal school of Northern California, now the Chico State College; an extensive tract was given for a United States forestry station - these and similar responses to the call to philanthropy were but normal expressions of Bidwell's generous spirit, a spirit that was genuinely shared and graciously continued by his worthy companion, Mrs. Annie E. K. Bidwell.

As a Christian the "Father of Chico" was large-hearted and broad-minded; modest and unassuming; benevolent and broadly humanitarian. He believed profoundly in the rulings of an all-wise providence in the affairs of men, and with simple faith recognized the hand of a merciful Father in his own life.

Here was indeed a commanding personality. Standing full six feet in height, he possessed a powerful frame and remarkable endurance. When in reminiscent mood during later life, his face became suffused with an intensity of emotion that gave access to his very soul; while his patriarchal beard, only partly whitened with age, imparted added authority to his deliberate speech.

Death came to him April 4, 1900, as the result of a heart attack following the exertion of felling a tree. Take him all in all—his splendid physique, his seasoned knowledge and experience of the American frontier, alert mind, expansive vision, his affluence and abounding hospitality, his unswerving devotion to high political and moral principle, his unassuming Christian character - adventurer, agriculturist, politician, philanthropist, nature lover, gentle, imperious man, I do not hesitate to designate John Bidwell prince among the aristocracy of California pioneers.

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EMBER 19, 1941

OTTERS CAUSED FIRST GOLD RUSH' TO STATE

BERKELEY-A "gold rush" that preceded '49 by half a century. and the importance of which is not widely recognized, was a major factor forming the economic basis for the acquisition of California by the United States.

The "gold ore" of this rushsea otter skins-was mined from the Pacific Ocean rather than from the Sierra.

This important phase in Cal fornia history is described in a new publication in history of the University of California Press, "The California Sea Otter Trade, 1784-1848," authored by Dr. Adele Ogden, who recently obtained her doctorate at Berkeley.

"The sea otter trade was one of several major maritime enterprises forming the economic basis for the ecquisition of California by the United States," Dr. Ogden writes. "It brought the first New Englanders into the Pacific and to Cali-

"The otter trade furthered the progress of United States expansion. It contributed greatly to the rise of a resident American population in northwestern Mexico. Many of the United States citizens who as naturalized Mexicans established themselves permanently in Mexican California either came or were induced to remain because

"The government reached out to support its real and erstwhile citizens. . . With victory came an expanded United States-culmination of a movement begun and greatly furthered by the American drive around the Horn into the North Pacific for sea otters."

California Centennial Planning Starts Early

Memorable Observance of 100th Anniversary in 1950 Aim of Local Historical Societies

There's nothing like planning early - even eight years early!

Plans for celebrating California's 100th anniversary as a State, in 1950, are already in the making, it was disclosed vesterday.

Southern California, in concert ing California a possession of with other historic bodies in the the United States. State, has initiated plans for a The discovery of gold on Jan. centennial committee to formu- 24, 1848, by James Marshall late a program for the proper while building a sawmill for observance of that important Gen. John A. Sutter on the event, according to J. Gregg American River is another his-Layne, society president,

STATE'S DISTINCTION

California has the distinction founded Sacramento, of having been a State even before it was admitted to the Sept. 1, 1849, when the Consti-Union. Its first Governor, Peter H. Burnett, was elected Nov. 13, 1849, and shortly thereafter the first Legislature convened at San Jose, Dec. 20, 1849. At that quently ratified by the people at session of the Legislature two the election held Nov. 13, 1849. United States Senators were EVENTS INCENTIVES elected-John C. Fremont and William M. Gwin.

The actual admission of California as a State did not take the added purpose of helping to place until Sept. 9, 1850, when build up throughout the State Congressional act which created a historical consciousness that California as the 31st State in the centennial celebration in the Union.

During the years prior to the enactment of the Statehood bill there was a series of historical events that constituted, in a way, stepping stones to the ultimate realization of Statehood.

HISTORIC EVENTS

occasion on July 7, 1846, when zens from each one of the 58 Comdr. John D. Sloat raised the counties.

The Historical Society of American Flag, formally declar-

toric occasion, and on Oct. 14 of the same year, Sutter's son

Another significant date is tutional Convention was held in old Colton Hall at Monterey. The first Constitution of California here formulated was subse-

These events, the committee feels, will prove incentives for numerous local festivals, serving September, 1950.

It is understood that the centennial committee will be composed of representatives of various historical and pioneer societies in California, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Native Daughters of the Golden ·There was, for instance, the West, as well as prominent citi-

The Southland

Los Angeles Times 5*

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1946



HISTORIC—Marie Cook with Gen. John C. Fremont's 26-star flag, first unfurled in California on Aug. 15, 1842, which has been placed on display in Mayor Bowron's office.

Ramona Home Will House Civic Body

SAN GABRIEL, July 26.—"Ramona's Home," historic adobe adjoining the Mission Playhouse will be the future headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce, it was announced today following the granting of permission by the city council for the Chamber to use the property.

Plans call for the Chamber using only the first floor and returning the building design to its original Spanish-American style. The second floor will be removed to carry out these plans.

The building was purchased in the original transaction which saw the city take over the Mission Playhouse. The entire project is in keeping with a plan to revert the old Plaza to its original appearance in order to restore atmosphere of the little Spanish-American community.

chamber plans call for the present office, which is housed in the Art Guild Building, to leave its quarters and move across the street at an early date, according to Carl A. Gruendler, chief administrative officer for the city.

Because the old wooden pillars which support the adjacent grape arbor are in poor condition, the city is considering replacing them with steel supports.

Fremont Flag Put on Show at City Hall

Gen. John C. Fremont's 26star flag, first unfurled in California on Aug. 15, 1842, on the crest of the Sierra Nevadas yesterday was placed on display in the Mayor's office in the City Hall.

The Southwest Museum received the flag in 1905 from Miss Elizabeth Benton Fremont and it is being shown in connection with the city-wide observance of the Los Angeles Centennial on Tuesday, Aug. 13.

On one side of the flag is embroidered the legend "Rocky Mountains, 1841." On the other an eagle holds a peace pipe in one claw and arrows in the

World-Famous Mission Play Opens In San Gabriel, January 29

Cafifornia's world-famous "Mission Play," opens in the Mission Playhouse, Wednesday, Jan. 29. This will mark the 22nd season the production has been presented. It is an authentic drama of early California lore.

Intermingled with dances, Indian rituals and flestas, an integral part of early California history, is the story of the founding of the pero Serra and his courageous fol-

Pedro de Cordoba a stage, radio and screen personality, is cast in the title role of Father Serra. A company of more than 100 take part in the play. Many of the acto. are direct descendants of the original settlers of Southern California.

The "Missi n Play" will be presented nightly at 8:15, Wednesdays through Sundays. Two matinees will be given each week on Saturdays and Sundays at 2:15. Special admission rates have been arranged for organizations and clabs. The play will run for eight weeks.

The "Mission Play," written by the late John Steven McGroarty, California historian and poet laureate, has been seen by over two million people. The Mission Playhouse is located just one block from historic San Gabriel Mission founded in 1771.

Watering Trough, Relic Of Early Days, Returned

SAN GABRIEL, Dec. 19.—After a period of years the old watering trough that was originally placed in front of the Ramona Home adobe is back. The trough was placed in front of the building when it was first used as a stage stop or hotel in the early days of the Mission's first used as a stage stop or hotel in the early days of the Mission's history. At some later date, no one now living seems to know just history. At some later date, no one now living seems to know just

when, it was moved the street to a stand in front of the building that was then the Post Office but now is occupied by Lester Wilson.

A number of years ago the late Judge Albert May removed the trough when street widening improvements were in progress and placed it in a shed at his home, 725 Carmelita Avenue.

Judge Alex Thornton, who was city judge here in 1924 and '25 purchased the May property, which is an adobe reputed to be more than 120 years old, from Mrs. May.

He found the trough and when Joseph Brun told him the history of the trough he immediately called the Chamber of Commerce and told Phil Worth, manager, he was returning the trough to its rightful

The grough is being placed in the yard of the adobe and Mr. Worth said this week the Chamber hopes it will be the beginning of presentation of other relics which should be preserved in some central theoretics.

The Chamber board and city officials are desirous of establishing the Chamber office as a semimuseum so tourists and other visitors to San Gabriel may view those things which belonged to the secular life of the community during its 175 years of existence.

The Story of Orange County

- By RAYMOND M. HOLT -

Gold State Nuggets

II

By SENOR SANTANA

Those who are familiar with the Spanish language find it difficult at times to pronounce our California names or to understand the meaning of the word when it is pronounced for them.

San Joaquin seems to be one of the most common enigmas. That name is various pronounced, rarely ever correctly. So first a brief lesson in pronouncing. If you say it Sahn Who-ah-keen' you will have it about right.

San Joaquin is the name given to one of the counties of California, a rich valley and a great river in this state.

The following information concerning the name is to be found in a report to an early session of the state legislature: "San Joaquin. The meaning of this name has a very ancient origin in reference to the parentage of Mary, the mother of Christ. According to divine revelations, Joaquin signifies "preparation of the Lord," and hence the belief that Joaquin, who in the course of time was admtited into the pale of sanctity, was father of Mary. In 1813, commanding an exploring expedition to the valley of the rushes (valle de los tulares), General Moraga gave the appelation of San Joaquin to a rivulet which springs from the Sierra Nevada and empties into Lake Buena Vista. The river San Joaquin derives its name from the rivulet, and baptizes the county with the same."

OUR MODERN HISTORY BEGINS

Just how long the culture and economy of this region would have remained near the point of stagnation is mere speculation. Near the end of the second quarter of the nineteenth century life had become a routine matter with little progress.

Even the war between Mexico and the United States in 1848 had failed to arouse the residents. Certainly it had little more than a superficial effect on the quiet and philosophical dons. Many of these men either by fortune or fate failed even to cast their lot on either side of the conflict.

As for our county, the few contacts with the outside world and interests came through the few strangers traveling the El Camino Real. Now and then a miner drifting south from the northern California gold fields would pass a night at one of the haciendas, spending much time in relating his experiences. But, these vagrant bonds with contemporary 1 if e outside the rancho had little or no effect upon the medieval system which had developed.

However, by 1850 Los Angeles found itself absorbing a few new-comers and watched as now and then a tourist passed through the dusty streets.

With this influx in foreign population it was natural that certain ones would marry into the established Spanish families although to do so meant the adoption of Catholcism and until 1848 the profession of allegiance to Mexico.

It was thus that Orange county received one of its distinguished citizens—August Langenberger, a German immigrant. Following his marriage in 1850 to Petra Ontiveras, daughter of Don Juan Pacifico Ontiveras and a relative of the Yorba clan, he settled on land west of Santa Ana canyon.

In 1855 Langenberger's fatherin law hired another German, George Hansen, a Los Angeles county deputy, to survey his holdings known as the Rancho San Juan y Cajon de Santa Ana.

During this period of the survey, Langenberger and Hansen became fast friends, exchanging ideas about the development of the land about them. At the time only the cattle of Ontiveras and the great Stearns rancho grazed across the near-desolate plain. No matter what the dreams of these two young men were, certainly no figment of their imagination could have perceived the startling changes they were about to invoke.

Meanwhile discontented German immigrants gathered in San Francisco to discuss their ill-fortune in the gold rush. Most of them had been in the United States but a few years—many of them coming as a result of the Franco-Prussian war of 1848.

It was to this group that Geo. Hansen carried the idea he and Langenberger had developed. It was a startling new plan concerned with the cultivation of grapes, whose commercial importance had just been introduced into California.

Finally, in January of 1857 the group put aside their fears and began organization. On February 28, 1857, officers were elected.

Members of the newly formed "Los Angeles Vineyard society" divided the stock into 50 shares 42 for the families in San Francisco and eight left for interested parties in Los Angeles.

Placed under a bond of \$5000, George Hansen was made manager of the society with a salary of \$200 per month. He was immediately sent south to select a suitable location for the project.

Thus it was that the modern history of our county began in a little room in San Francisco on February 28, 1857. No one in that group could possibly have known the importance of the movement they had started nor the rapidity with which it was to change the economy and culture of our county.

NEXT WEEK: SELECTION, PURCHASE AND DIVISION

Saula au By RAYMOND M. HOLT

OUTSIDE THE MOTHER COLONY

Within the decade of the '60s the Mother Colony of Anaheim grew from a shaky experiment to a brilliant reality. Where barren land, tended only by browsing cattle, had yielded ony mustard, sage brush, cactus and willows, there were more than a thousand acres of the world's finest vineyards.

But what of the large area now called Orange county?

By the end of the sixties three distinctive communities existed within our present boundaries. First in importance was Anaheim. Then came the old settlement of San Juan Capistrano. This was a forlorn little village made up of a few straggling businesses, two or three wealthy cattlemen and land owners, and a multitude of Indians who had failed to make the adjustment following the secularization of the missions.

San Juan Capistrano existed for two reasons. First, it was still the primary religious center of the area. Second, Don Juan Forster raised his cattle on the hills round about and exported his hides from the embarcadero.

The third community consisted of the descendants of Antonio Yorba and Juan Peralta. Located where Olive is now situated, the village was known as Santa Ana. However, it held no inducement for businessmen and therefore failed as a town.

Despite the dearth of towns, this region was attracting setlers in increasing numbers. They came for many reasons. The success of Anaheim was a great drawing card. Then as now, some came because of the healthful climate. Others were squatters.

Shortly after the turn of the century, Antonio Yorba had established as his western boundary the channel of the Santa Ana River. In 1824, a flood occurred which shifted the river from its previous bed to a new course which emptied into the ocean further south. While this shift was held as of no significance at the time, the territory between be a no man's land.

old and new beds was soon

Before long other ranchos were carved from this territory causing Yoba's original Western boundary to come into dispute. The squatters quickly claimed that the indicated land was federal property and thus open to them as homesteaders. A rather dubious decision by the supreme court finally awarded the land to the Stearns rancho interests in the middle of the '70's. The story of the squatters and their "war" to retain their holdings will be told later.

The Yorbas were also having trouble on the east side of the river. Through the process of inheritance and the frequent division of land without proper surveys, the region had become criss-crossed with property lines. Some of the ranches were owned through valid inheritance—others were questionable. Most of them were in dispute.

Prior to the coming of peace there had to be a complete and new survey and a re-valuation of each deed and title. Since many made before the admission of California into the union were in Spanish and had indefinite marks as boundary markers, the process was a long and tedious

The final decisions of the court were made on Sept. 12, 1868 and have since been known as the Partition of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. It was an important step, for within four years three of our most important towns were to be founded in this disputed area.

Meanwhile, a few stragglers found their way and settled down to living in the mountains and foothills to the east. Beekeeping, tending cattle and just anything that came handy provided them with food and clothing. Unfortunately for the glamor it might have added to our history, no hardy band of mountaineers or colorful group of pioneers settled on Old Saddleback.

Outside of Anaheim, as within the town, the growth of Orange county during this time was in the embryonic stage. Soon the shell was destined to crack as the pressure from the seeds planted in this period burst into fruition.

NEXT WEEK: COLUMBUS TUSTIN: HIS DREAM!

SAGA OF EMPIRE

The Story of Orange County
By RAYMOND M. HOLT

OUR FIRST COMMERCIAL HARBOR

Crisscrossed now by hundreds of miles of fine highways permitting access to every conceivable point, it is difficult to visualize our county as it was 80 years ago. Transportation was then the problem everyone was talking about but no one seemed able to solve.

Railroads were as yet but vague dreams in the minds of a few of Southern California's most speculative citizens. Team and wagon trains remained the only method to convey freight to the outside world via the port at Wilmington,

The vineyardists at Anaheim were extremely unhappy and quite concerned. In the first place, their wines had already gained prominence far beyond their expectations demand was great. In the second place, Anaheim was a natural freighting center lying as it did on the cross roads of the El Camino Real and the Mormon trail to Salt Lake City. Still, Anaheim did not possess a single independent transportation facility. It took nearly a week for their heavily laden wagons to make the round trip to Wilmington. This was intoler-

A group of the most exasperated citizens then began to look around them. A new outlet to the sea had to be found. Then they stumbled onto the little inlet which the United States army had seen fit to fortify against possible Confederate action during the early years of the war.

Created by tidal action, this little basin was easily converted into a harbor for vessels of very light draft. Then all those interested in the new project were assembled and organized into the Anaheim Lighterage company. Personal assessment gave the company a capital of \$20,000 which was sufficient for the purchase of the 12-mile right of way from Anaheim to the Landing, the erection of a warehouse and the purchase of two barges which they called "lighters".

While most ships found them-

selves far too large to enter the harbor, the unloading and loading procedure was simple enough. About two miles out to sea a marker buoy floated at the end of the lighter cable. A ship too large to use the harbor simply made fast to this buoy and to the end of the cable then signaled the wharf that she was ready. A lighter was then dispatched by utilizing the out-going tide. Shipments to go out were thereby transfered to the craft. Tied up to the side of the ship, the lighter was loaded with the freight to go ashore. Then the lighter was again floated in on the mounting tide, Of course if there was a real hurry the cable could be laboriously reeled in on a large reel at the end of the wharf. However, who was in that much of a hurry?

Nowadays, when cargo boats much larger than these can disgorge their freight in a very few hours while tied to a stationary dock, it seems incredible that such a plan as this was feasible—let alone profitable.

But such it must have been, for large amounts of merchandise were thus transported in the few years the "landing" was in operation. Besides its regular freighters, two coastwise vessels stopped weekly with passengers and cargo and the Panama Steam Line made it a regular stop. Many predicted that it would soon outgrow the port at Wilmington, Anaheim was destined to be a great maritime city! However, the advent of the Southern Pacific railroad in 1875 stopped its growth far short of any such goal.

The peak was reached in 1872 when from 30 to 40 teams were required to make the trip to the landing each day. One report shows a day's traffic of 70 teams!

Although our first commercial harbor had a short life, it has left its indelible marks in the name still associated with that stretch of our coast line, and in the long, wagon rutted trail that was the forerunner of Garden Grove boulevard.

NEXT WEEK: OUTSIDE THE

Gold State Nuggets

By SENOR SANTANA

To those fishermen who are always seeking out of the way and unusual places to go fishing I would suggest that they try Lake Tulaingo in the high Sierra. It is rated as the highest lake on the North American continent, being a mere 12,865 feet above sea level. It is a nice round, or rather elliptical, lake, and about 130 acres surface area. It has for its background Mt. Whitney which towers above the lake about 1630 feet, or the trifling hegiht of 14,495 feet. Mt. Whitney is not the highest mountain in the world. However, it does claim to be the highest mountain in the United States, which after all is not mole hill. Possibly it is that mountain that was made out of a mole hill we hear referred to so often when the arguments get the hottest.

The Story of Orange County

- By RAYMOND M. HOLT -

COUNTY DIVISION: THE THE FIRST ATTEMPT

By 1869 the residents of southern Los Angeles county were numerous enough to have ideas of their own. They had many complaints about the present county seat. Some of these were legitimate while others were rather fantastic.

Leading this group who wished to form a new and separate county was the brilliant Max Strobel. Putting to work every particle of his own gray matter and assembling the aid of the most influential men of the area, he began to pound at the doors

of the legislature.

The grievances were pointed up through mass meetings and newspaper stories. The lower portion of the county of Los Anceles must be cut off to form a new county. The boundary line was proposed as following the ourse of the San Gabriel river. As the largest metropolitan area in the new county, Anaheim was to have the honor of housing the county seat. It was also provided that the name of the county be Anaheim.

And these were the reasons for the new county. It took two days time to make the round trip to Los Angeles county offices from the Anaheim area. Three and even four days were sometimes required by those journeying from San Juan Capistrano. It was not wholly the distance that disturbed-it was the roads. Stifling dust choked the air during the summer, making the trip most uncomfortable and unpleasant. Then came the rains of the winter and with them a quagmire of a road that es nearly impassable.

A sluggish stage furnished mail service three times a week -that is if all went well. Exactly how this condition could be bettered prior to basic transportation changes is today a bit difficult to understand. Nevertheless it was one of their basic claims for a new county.

J. M. Guinn, writing about this some 20 years later, states somewhat maliciously that the tage coach passenger rate of 10 cents per mile or \$6 roundtrip fare from Anaheim to Los Angeles was rather high in comparison to the \$1.05 fare "a soulless corporation exacted from you now"

One of the chef underlying causes of dissatisfaction with

Los Angeles county was the fact that the residents of that county seat monopolized the ratherfor that time-lucrative county offices. Doubtless there was much political talent existent outside of Los Angeles. Nevertheless, it appears that this was a rather selfish factor, as was later proven.

Early in 1869, the bill to create Anaheim county was completed. The northern boundry began three miles southeast of the old San Gabriel and followed its course until the river intercepted the San Bernardino county

line.

Max Strobel rallied behind the measure such leaders as William Workman of Puente; Temple, Fryer, Rubottom, Don Juan Forster, Ben Dryfus and others. With their capital he journeyed to Sacramento and laid the bill before the legislature. The bill passed the assembly in 1869 and Strobel returned amid the plaudits of the local residents.

With such good news ringing ing in their ears, J. M. Guinn reports that "the statesmen of Los Nietos (now Downey) and lace hunters of San Juan Capstrano counselled with the pariots of Anaheim and parcelled out the offices among themselves"

However, they overlooked the helated awakening of L. A. county officials who suddenly found themselves faced with the possibility of losing the richest section of their province.

Strobel called upon his supporters for increased contributions. Some leaked through and gave him the means to carry out his strategy. The night before the bill was to come for vote on the loor of the legislature, he threw a tremendous champagne supper and invited in all the opposition. With his vast capacity for hard liquor a well established fact, he began a series of toasts which he planned would lay under the table for many hours a sufficient number of the "bribed senators" to permit rassage of the bill.

Alas, when the morning sun was midway in its ascent to the meridian, Max trobel found himself his only victim as he arose from his inglorious position beneath one of the banquet tables to learn that the "legislature of a thousand drinks" had defeated his bill by a tiny majority. NEXT WEEK: TIHS CHARACTER, MAX STROBEL

The Story of Orange County

By RAYMOND M. HOLT -

EARLY IRRIGATION
PROJECTS and PRACTICES

Nearly every person passing through Southern California after Portola's expedition observed that irrigation was the solution to the agricultural problems of this region.

Many of the early mission fathers coming north from the arid regions of Mexico were not unfamiliar with irrigation. Fortunately such knowledge as they possessed on the subject was quickly turned to the advantage of the missions. Our own mission at San Juan Capistrano was located on a small stream so that the mission could be adequately supplied with water for both their domestic and agricultural needs.

Once the large ditches were opened — many of them lined with tile simulating our present "flume"—the big problem was to divert the water from the stream into the desired channels. To do this a dam made of woven willows and tules weighted down with large stones was cast into the stream just below the intake ditch to be used. This method proved very effective though new dams had to be made after the winter freshets had destroyed those used the previous summer.

Fields thus irrigated produced an abundance of corn, beans, peas, gardanzas, lentils, garlic, onions, squash, pumpkins, melons, chili peppers, orchards and

One of the mission ditches which was more than three miles in length watered 1000 acres of land. (It is to be noted that since the irrigation system was abandoned following mission secularization more than 100 years ago, erosion has lowered the bed of the stream more than 15 feet below the level of the intake

Irrigation in northern Orange county began quite naturally with the Yorbas and Peraltas. Beginning in 1810, large ditches were constructed to bring water from the Santa Ana river to the

fertile bottom lands lying between the present towns of Olive and Orange.

The maintenance of these ditches dug by hand was a tedious and never-ending processs. The land was not level, which made it necessary to dig deep ditches through high places and built large dykes in the low spots. Gophers and ground squirrels worked overtime to bore holes to release the waters carried by the ditches. A constant patrol of the ditch was necessary when it was in use.

Nevertheless, by 1836 there was an estimated 2000 acres of land under irrigation in this region by far the largest area artificially watered in all the southwest.

It was Bernardo Yorba who initiated irrigation north of the river. Ultimately he constructed three ditches to carry water to his 400 acres planted in grain, corn, beans, vineyard and orchard. Another ditch east of his home brought water to run the grist mill, whose ruins until recently were still in evidence.

The ditch destined to change the entire future of our county was the small but lengthy one developed by Juan Pacific Ontiveras which ran more than six miles to his 10-acre garden lying a half mile east of the present town of Anaheim. This ditch it was that caught the eye of the man sent by the Los Angeles Vineyard society to buy land for a new German colony to be devoted to the production of wine grapes.

Looking back on those crude irrigation practices and projects of a century ago, we cannot help but feel the tremendous difference which science has made possible in the present deep well turbines ready to spew forth a flood of water at the touch of a button. Yet, had it not been for this beginning, we might still be living in a sparsely settled area devoted to the culture of nothing more than small gardens and straggly herds o cattle.

NEXT WEEK: CONQUEST!

SAGA OF EMPIRE

The Story of Orange County

By RAYMOND M. HOLT

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS
Success of the little German
colony called Anaheim was from

the outset dependent upon the personal worth of the colonists. Had there been two or three unwilling to accept their responsibilities or bent on constant criticism, the venture would have very likely failed.

Fortunately the families who settled the Mother Colony, as they lovingly called the community, were simple folk desirous of earning a living by the sweat of the brow and the ingenuity of the mind. For most of them, the project offered the first opportunity to prove to their adopted country their industry and desire for security.

They wished to build homes, educate their children, and know at the same time that they, too, could prosper. It is interesting to note the diversified occupations of these men who first settled in Anaheim as keepers of the vine. "The colonists were a curious mixture-two or three carpenters, four blacksmiths, three watch makers, a brewer, an engraver, a shoe-maker, a poet, a miller, a bookbinder, two or three merchants, a hatter and a musician . . . " Notice that there was not a single farmer among them and but one who

Pioneer life was anything but easy. Yet, the result was a happy one for the hardy Teutons were unafraid and determined to succeed. Everyone had plenty to eat and each was at last his own master. There was a happy social life, with music and art taking their place in the rising culture. Property increased in value as some of the land began changing hands. An early visitor noted that there were no poor in the community.

Even as they built their homes, each family tended its vineyard, set out more vines and cultivated their family gardens upon which they were dependent for their daily food. Excitement ran high with the arrival of each new settler and the occasional visitor.

No one went unoccupied, for

the colony was faced with numerous unsolved problems. The cattle roaming at will outside the gradually thickening willow barrier which screened the vineyards made frequent destructive raids upon the plantings of the colony. This required the constant vigilance of at least one man mounted on horseback.

Domestic water had to be secured by digging wells for each family. All supplies had to be delivered from the port at San Pedro. This long trip was arduous and consumed from two to three days—time which the colonist could ill-afford to lose.

Then there was the bandit-infested road to Los Angeles. Each day those who desired to make the dusty trip assembled and went en masse for common protection. Many of the colonists were forced to halt as masked men suddenly threw a barrier before them and then proceeded to plunder.

While the supply of irrigation water was sufficient for the immediate needs, the banks of the main ditch were undermined by gophers and ground squirrels and demanded constant patrolling and rebuilding while in use. It was soon evident that the intake of the ditch must be moved upstream to secure a greater flow of water during the hot summer months and provide for the expanded needs of the vine-

The usual civic problems of government, schools and churches claimed their share of attention. Local government was at first administered by the Anaheim Water company, successor to the Los Angeles Vineyard society and composed of all the land-holders.

All in all, it was a period of trials and tribulations in which the necessary adjustments to each other, to their new occupation and environment, and to the demands of the community were

MADE NEXT WEEK: THE TIDE OF PROSPERITY.

The Story of Orange County

By RAYMOND M. HOLT -

ANAHEIM'S FIRST TWO YEARS

To convert the expanse of arid waste chosen as the site for the colonial venture into rich fields producing an abundance of crops was a big task.

To accomplish this in the prescribed order of two years in a land whose agricultural worth was untested was to perform a

near-miracle. But this was what George Hansen had asked for; this was the end to which he was dedicated. Beside him stood his enthusiastic friend, August Langenberger, whose vision of the future and knowledge of the past and present were ever valuable. Behind him were the members of the "Los Angeles Vineyard society"; enthusiastic, determined, tenacious German-Americans. Into this colonization project was going their hard-earned wages and the remainder of their frugal savings.

As soon as the purchase had been completed, Hansen began the tremendous job of constructing the main ditch-or zanja as they called it-which in a channel averaging eight feet wide and four feet deep would bring the waters of the Santa Ana river across seven miles of thirsty land to the 1165 acres.

Fortunately, an abundance of abor was available. The hundreds of Indians who had been displaced by the secularization of the Missions San Juan Capi-strano and San Gabriel had gravitated to the larger ranchos round about. Here they led a work or living as near-beggars.

Many of this group gathered about the outskirts of the colony where they erected their willow hovels while waiting for the call to work.

This was a far more significant move than may at first be realized, for here was the beginning of the formation of a pattern of labor which would make possible not only the cultigation of the vines but also, in uture years, citrus.

The success of viticulture was dependent on just such a supply of cheap, semi-skilled and unskilled labor which was immediately available for arduous, monotonous hand work.

Hansen soon had a working force of 88 men, 10 women, 84 horses, 7 plows and 17 wagons at the daily expense of \$216. The Indians and Mexicans hired were usually rather docile and easily handled. Much of their wages, which varied from 50 cents to \$1.25 per day, was spent at the week's end for liquor,

With part of the labor force at work on the main ditch, others were turned to the construction of 25 miles of head ditch and 350 miles of subsidiary ditches to bring water to every one of the 50 twenty-acre plots.

A third project was the planting of a willow hedge 35 miles long which completely surrounded the colony. Its purpose was to keep out over-curious cattle bent on tasting the luscious green shoots of the vines, the gardens and leaves of the newlyplanted fruit trees.

In the middle of these activities lumber arrived and the construction of Anaheim's first building was soon completed. This was what has since been known as the Mother Colony House which is still standing, though not in the original loca-

On each of the 50 plots Hansen had planted seven acres of wine grapes and a family orchard. The remaining 12 acres would be planted to whatever the future owner desired. Until the arrival of the colonists the project was farmed co-operatively with the expenses shared equally by all.

To such a well prepared scheme success was almost certain to come. It was not surprising then that in the latter months of 1859 word was received by the eager colonists to begin the trek southward.

NEXT WEEK: ARRIVAL OF THE COLONISTS.

SAGA OF EMPIRE

The Story of Orange County

By RAYMOND M. HOLT ARRIVAL OF THE COLONISTS.

From its very inception the project of the Los Angeles Vineyard society in establishing the colony of Anaheim was attended by widespread publicity, These accounts, from which can be gathered the most amusing incidents, were written by "oceasional observer" or "traveling reporter," and contained astonishing prophecies of the future of the community. (The present soothsayers are pessimistic when compared to these oracles of a century ago.)

The Sacramento Union published on March 19, 1859, an article stating that "already a small German and Spanish village has spring up with store, blacksmith shop, boarding house, dwellings, laborer's tenements,

This was the town set in the emarald green parallelogram of vineyards which was to greet the 50 colonists. Nothing was said of the dust, eactus, mud hovels, straying cattle, drunk Indians or sandy paths mistakenly called streets.

It was with great concern that those on the sidelines watched the colonists when Hansen reported that his initial task was done and the land should be given to its individual owners. An equitable distribution of the land would be the first difficult trial: failure would most certainly dissolve the bonds that held the share holders togeth-

The first move was to select an impartial committee to come outh to the colony, look over the facts and evaluate them Each of the 20-acre plots was given an assessed valuation ranging from \$800 to \$1400. Back at the San Francisco headquarters the price of each farm was put on a slip of paper with the plot number. Each stockholder then drew one of the slips. If the farm he drew was assessed at a value lower than the \$1200 each share had cost its owner, the balance was given him. If the plot was valued at more than the \$1200 the person had to pay the additional amount into the

Following this drawing, there was a sale of the effects of the company, which netted each shareholder a dividend of \$100. The Los Angeles Vineyard society then sold its water rights to the Ansheim Water company, which in reality was merely a switch of titles. With the controls of their machinery well in hand the colonists pre pared to take over.

The first settlers arrived at San Pedro aboard the "Senator" on Sept. 12, 1859. The party conelsted of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hannes, their two daughters cone of which was soon to marry John Frohling, former president of the society), and Mr. and Mrs. Behm. Their steamer was met off shore by a smaller ship which in turn launched them in a dory when the water began to get shallow. The dory brought them within a few rods of the shore. The final lap was made astride the bare shoulders of the Indians who had waded out to meet them.

Two days later they arrived et the colony, having spent the previous night at the 'Coyote' rancho house near the present town of Buena Park.

It is impossible to know what thoughts raced through their minds as they viewed the splendors of their new home and also realized the squalid surroundings out of which they must erect a beautiful new "home by the river."

Nevertheless there was but one thing to do and that was to go to work. Fortunately they were not overwhelmed by the enormity of their task and soon the changes began to be apparent. While George Hansen and August Langenberger had given their hest to the enterprise, there was the intimate touch which the women's hands now gave, which before had been absent. With newcomers arriving perisdically, they applied them. nelves wholeheartedly. It soon oppeared that the newspaper optimists might not have been so far wrong after all

NEXT WEEK: TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS

The Story of Orange County

- By RAYMOND M. HOLT -

DON BERNARDO YORBA

Of all the "rancheros" of the southland, certainly none were more beloved than Don Bernardo

Yorba.

Born the third son of Jose Antonio Yorba in 1800, Bernardo was educated in San Diego during those years preceding the establishment of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana.

Showing at an early age the Yankee thrift, acquisitiveness, and independence which characterized his entire life and made him the dominant individual not only of his own family and community but of a large area, Bernardo soon began farming on an unprecedented scale.

In 1819 he married the first of his three wives—Maria de Jesus Alvarado—and settled on the town lot given him by his father at Santa Ana Vieja. To this union were born five children.

In 1834, Bernardo was granted the 13,328 acres he had been grazing on the north side of the river. This was the first land obtained in this county under the policy of mission secularization—a subject to be treated in another installment.

Following the death of Maria, Bernardo took to himself his second wife in 1829, the gracious Felipa Dominguez, destined to bear him 12 children.

The prosperous Don Bernardo soon acquired two more ranchos, El Rincon and La Sierra. This addition of 40,000 acres, complete with vast herds of sheep, cattle and horses, gave Bernardo a strip of land running from Riverside to Orange. Near the time of his death negotiations were under way which would have pushed his boundries eastward to the San Bernardino mountains.

The peaceful life Bernardo led was reflected in the hospitality offered every wayfarer at his 50-room adobe hacienda—"San Antonio". Here, in a miniature village complete with storerooms, crafts, laundries, textile mills, a school, church, and large kit-

chens, Bernardo governed the lives of his 21 children and several hundred employees.

In each of the guest rooms a glass bowl held gold coins so that those less fortunate need not ask for aid. As many as a dozen veal and beef were slaughtered a week to supply the table.

Differing sharply from the Spanish-Mexican cattleman usually pictured in fiction, Don Bernardo was a family man.

A man of habit, Bernardo rode his horse each day to the crest of a hill which overlooked much of his holdings. There, with his lush vineyards and orchards below and his cattle browsing across pastures spreading as far as the eye could reach, he would sit in the saddle and plan the work for the entire rancho. So regular in his habit was he that one property deed gave as a corner description 'the hill upon which Bernardo Yorba sits on his horse each day".

Sometime in the middles of the forties, Felipa was taken from him by death. Deeply grieved, it was some time before he married his third wife, Andrea Elizalde. Refusing to stay away from his home overnight, the wedding ceremony was performed at Los Angeles by proxy—Andrea being escorted to her husband and her new home later

Unwittingly marking the end of both Yorba supremacy and the Mexican era, on Sept. 1, 1857, Bernardo and Andrea signed a deep which for the sum of \$200 gave a right of way across their property to Juan Pacifico Ontiveras, owner of the land now occupied by Anaheim. This deed was in turn sold to the Los Angeles Vineyard Society for the purpose of constructing an irrigation ditch to a new settlement

NEXT WEEK: Mission Secu-

called Anaheim.

Read: DON BERNARDO YOR-BA by Terry Stephenson.

The missions, which were destined to become national and state shrines, were built under tremendous difficulties by Father Serra, 16 devoted followers from the old world and the Indians to whom the priest brought western culture, new concepts of living, trad-

ing and agriculture. Father Serra was born on Majorca in 1713. He entered the Franciscan order at 16 and arrived in Mexico City in 1750 for work among the Indians.

FOUND FIRST MISSION

After 19 years there he joined the Galvez expedition to the northwest and in 1769 he founded his first mission at San Diego in what is now California. A year later he trudged as far north as the Monterey peninsula, where he formed and built the now extinct mission of San Carlos. In 1771 he and his aides built the missions of San Antonio and San Gabriel.

Through most of the next decade he added the others, spacing them about 25 miles apart in the wilderness and among the rude settlements. He spaced them thusly because he and his hardy fellow missionaries could walk between them in a single day's travel.

Spent with his tremendous exertions - he toured all his missions on foot in 1783, though quite lame-he died on Aug. 28, 1784. Father Serra is under papal consideration for canonization.

The National Jewish Hospital is one of the country's oldest institutions devoted to work among tuberculars. It began its memorable functions in 1896, under the guidance of the late Rabbi Friedman, whose son, J. Freyhan Friedman, is now one of the active members of its board of directors.

Rabbi Friedman became concerned in the early 1890s with the great number of consumptives who were arriving in Denver, where the altitude afforded them relief. Many became destitute there and it was for these that Rabbi Friedman labored. Aided by the contributions of the B'nai B'rith fraternity he opened the first of many buildings in 1899.

MECCA OF DOCTORS

The hospital accepts no fees from patients. It has long since become a mecca of doctors specializing in lung diseases and is used as a training center by the medical department of the University of Colorado. Dr. H. J. Corper, in charge of its extensive research division, has won international fame for his work and is a pioneer in the modern use in streptomycin for treating tuber-

Impressive new buildings soon will be added to the hospital, which has seen the city of Denver expand until it encircles the 15acre plot where Rabbi Friedman

The Denver Sanatorium of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society was opened in 1904 "to give relief and treatment to impoverished persons suffering from tuberculosis in all forms and stages." It has treated nearly 10,000 such patients, free of charge, on its 148-acre tract. Residents from every state in the union, and of Canada, have been

The sanatorium maintains an extensive dairy farm, school and library.

Los Angeles Times 2* 9 MONDAY, JULY 29, 1946-Part I

Encino Rancho to Be Preserved as Landmark

ENCINO, July 28.—Peopled by peaceful Indians during the years before Spanish missionaries and early California settlers ventured into the area, El Rancho de los Encinos is to be preserved as a historical landmark.

The rancho, which has been reduced from its original 4600 acres astride the headwaters of the Los Angeles River to five acres lying on Ventura Blvd. near Balboa Ave. in Encino, will be acquired by the Board of Supervisors. A survey of the property has been completed.

First records of the land were made in August, 1769, when Gov. Casper de Portola and Father Crespi with a party of white men followed an old Indian trail over Sepulveda Canyon. Near a spring and tiny lake the party found a settlement of Indians, 200 or more. Named by Father Crespi "El Valle de Santa Catalina de Bononia de los Encinos," the area later became known as Encino. As late as 1910 remnants of the Indian tribe were still living near the spring.

Used as Pasture

In 1784 Rancho Encinos became the fifth grant during the Spanish period to be made to Francisco Reyes, a soldier of the royal army and at that time Alcalde, or Mayor, of the pueblo of Los Angeles. Reyes used the land as pasture for his cattle until 1797, when he lost the grant through protest of the San Fernando mission fathers and their claim that the land deprived Indians of their rights.

After secularization of the mission land in 1834 the acreage was given to three Indians-Ramon, Francisco and Roqueand became known as Encino

Sold to Director

Providencia.

Vicente de la Osa purchased the rancho in 1845 for \$100 and built a long, low adobe house, still standing, that is said to be the first home erected by white men in the southwest portion of the San Fernando Valley. Eugene Garnier became the next owner, erecting a two-story house in 1872 of limestone quarried on the property and walling the spring and lake. Garnier's spacious home became the fashionable stopping-place for early day travelers because of its location on El Camino Real.

Subsequently, the property surrounding the two buildings passed to Gaston Oxarart, Simon Gless and to the Amestoy family in 1889, who sold it to Clarence Brown, film director, three years ago.

Los Angeles Times 2*

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1946

Ft. Tejon Restoration as State Park Assured

Crumbling Structure Near Lebec Served as Army Outpost in Halting Raids by Indians

BAKERSFIELD, Oct. 29.—The State Park Commission today announced the allotment of \$50,000 to restore historic Ft. Tejon and to create a State park on its grounds.

The crumbling old fort, established June 24, 1854, has been owned by the State for several years and a committee of Kern County residents, including Clarence Cullimore, architect known for his studies in adobe, and Roy. W. Loudon of the Kern County Historical Society, recently laid plans before the Park Commission for its restoration.

The project will be undertaken in connection with the California centennial celebration

Ft. Tejon lies adjacent to Highway 99, three miles south of Lebec, and Loudon said today that more than 1,500,000 automobiles. pass by it annually on the great inland highway. Picnic grounds will be established on the fort reservation after the State park is created, he said.

Famous as Outpost

The fort is famous as an outpost which guarded San Fernando and San Gabriel Valley ranches against marauding Indians in the early days of the Pueblo of Los Angeles. It was first manned on June 30, 1854, by a detachment of cavalry, and was maintained until June 15, 1861, although some of the buildings were damaged by an earthquake in 1857. It was reoccupied by California militia from Aug. 17 1863, to Sept. 11, 1864, during the Civil War. It was finally abandoned with removal of the Tejon Indians to the Tule River reservation.

Ft. Tejon was the western station in the famous camel pack train linking Army stations from Ft. Yuma, Ariz., westward when Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War.

Charm and Color of Early California Predominate at Woman's Club Meet

In an atmosphere reminiscent of old California, members of the Arcadia Woman's Club enjoyed a program of Spanish music and dances last Wednesday, when the California History and Landmarks Department had its day, and selected the program.

Senoritas in colorful shawls and mantillas were much in evidence, and Mrs. Rose Lane, department chairman, wore a beautiful Persian

shawl of gold metallic cloth. It hade at one time belonged to a Shah of Persia, and had been worn by a lady of his court. It was wirn at two Coronation Balls in India, and is now the property of Mrs. Peggy

The head table was appropriately decorated with a Spanish shawl, a covered wagon, small Spanish dancing girls, and kumquats and their leaves. Seated there were: Mmes. Ray Allen Young, club president; Rose Lane, Edwin Fuller, guest speaker; Davy Dean, district chairman of the California History and Landmarks department; Jesse Balser, Marcia Crellin, Emilie Timerhoff, John Renshaw, Charles Hcover, Louise Dressler, Ethel Rubottom, and Sullivan.

Repeat Psalm

Mrs. Young opened the meeting by requesting that the members repeat the 23rd Psalm of David. She then introduced Mrs. Lane, who in turn introduced members of her department.

A fine luncheon was served at long tables decorated with kumquats by the following committee, all members of the History and Landmarks department; Mmes. Earl A. Phelps and George Castle, cochairmen; assisted by Brown; Dysart, Gonter, Hufford, Kaurin, Trew, Ayres and Riess.

Mrs. Dean in a short talk voiced the hope that women would become inspired, not to become martyrs but leaders in a world of peace. She said, "The bodies of women build the bridge which civilization must pass, and if they build wisely could change the history of the world."

Mrs. Timerhoff, first chairman of the department, was introduced by Mrs. Lane, and reminisced over the early days of the department when all hands were section hands and she was the section boss. She spoke feelingly of the friendships she had garnered along the way.

Business Meeting

Mrs. Young presided at a business meeting, and Mrs. Dressler acted as secre ary pro-tem, in the absence of Mrs. Chase. Mrs. Leslie read the treasurer's report, and Mrs. Balser read one proposed amendment to article 3 of the by-laws. Mrs. Young read a letter from Richard Nixon, in which he stated that he would support the Woman's Clubs in the Colorado River project.

Mrs. John Ross announced a dancing for club members and their husbands is to be organized, with the first meeting Feb. 7 at 8:30 p.m. in the clubhouse.

Mrs. J. K. Weems, social chairman, thanked her committee for their cooperation on the Christmas party; Mrs. Harold Slater gave her report on the coronation ball, dressing the candidates, and her work in promoting the club candidate, Dolores Bader.

Mrs. Young announced that because of circumstances, the plan to put on 3 one act plays had to be postponed. However, one play will be given at the next club day.

Mrs. Hegge made an announcement for Mrs. Louise Lewis, art chairman, and the chair announced that Mrs. J. W. Watson, ways and means chairman, would put on the annual Red Cross dinner on Jan. 29 in the clubbouse.



CLUB PRESIDENT — Mrs. Ray
Allen Young, president of the
Arcadia Woman's Club, who presided at last Wednesday's meeting in her usual charming manner. —Kennedy photo.

Pregram

Following the adjournment after the business meeting, Mrs. Estelle Messenger, program chairman of the club, introduced Mrs. John Renshaw, prog am chairman of the History and Landmarks department, who presented the artists who appeared on the program.

Mrs. Fuller gave an interesting talk on "Famous Women." "In the long line of historical figures in pioneer days, it is always the man who in mentioned," the speaker said. But she continued, "the women who toiled, bore children, and suffered every hardship along with their men, should be mentioned in history."

In one of her amusing sidelines, she mentioned that cats and women came to California at the same time. She suggested that women join together to preserve the old landmarks of California, and also that plaques should be erected to women as well as to men.

Before the musical program, Mrs. Renshaw asked that the audience turn back the pages of California history, and promised that the program would add the proper color.

Asenci: n Simon and Ani'a Santo on the guitar and piano, and Marie Sepulveda in Spanish dances entertained with love songs and dances of early California, in such a manner that the days of the ranchos could be envisioned.

HERE'S HOW FLORAL FETE GOT STARTED

Down in the very heart of the Tournament of Roses formation area, fronting on Orange Grove avenue, stands the home of the exclusive Valley Hunt club, sponsor of the first Tournament of Roses parade staged on January 1, 1890.

There were no public floats, no entries from other communities, just a gathering of pioneer Pasadenans who had decorated their buggies with freshly plucked flowers from their gardens and formed a gay procession just to show the world that here in Pasadena mid-winter is a time of blooming beauty.

And in the afternoon there were simple games in which families and friends participated. The scene of these festivities was on land now known as Ford Place.

Later came the chariot races in Tournament Park and then the football games.

It was Professor Charles F. Holder, traveler in European lands where fetes were held, who inspired the pioneers with the Tournament idea and his memory lives as the founder of Pasadena's famed New Year's Day festival.

CALIFORNIANA

At The

Section of the last one

ARCADIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

California's First Newspaper Feted

Adventurous Pair Headed Weekly, Printed on Cigar-Wrapping Paper

California's first newspaper, the forerunner of scores whose total circulation runs into millions of copies a day, was published in Monterey 100 years ago tomorrow.

Celebrating the centennial of the modest weekly, which was printed by an antiquated press on cigar-wrapping paper, civic officials will join newspapermen at a luncheon tomorrow

noon in the Biltmore Bowl. Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Denver Post and former publisher of the Portland Oregonian, is flying from Denver to address the luncheon. The event is sponsored by Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, which Hoyt formerly headed and by the Los Angeles and California Newspaper Publishers Associations.

The Huntington Library has opened an exhibit showing the first and other early numbers of the State's original newspaper, named the Californian.

Vol. I, No. 1, on Exhibit

Vol. I, No. 1 on Aug. 15, 1846, is a four-page issue, about 71/2 by 11% inches, containing President Polk's proclamation of war against Mexico, dated May 15,

Equally exciting is the first "extra" edition ever published in this State. On Sept. 5, 1846, the Californian's press flew ahead with the news, just received, of Commodore R. F. Stockton's proclamation Aug. 17 in the Ciudad de Los Angeles.

Addressed "to the People of California," this described how Jose Castro, the commandant, his fortified camp and fled, presumably toward Mexico.

Stockton told how he entered nb.Los Angeles with sailors, marines and the California battalion of mounted riflemen and on Aug. 13 "hoisted the North American

"The Flag of the United States is now flying from every commanding position in the Territory and California is entirely free from Mexican dominion," the proclamation boasted. "The Territory of Cali-fornia now belongs to the United States."

Adventurous Founders

The little newspaper in Monteey had adventurous godfathers. One was Walter Colton, a ew Englander who at various po hor, alcalde (mayor) of poterey, and builder of that g first schoolhouse. other was Robert Baylor ole, whose 6-foot 8-inch mas was only one of his

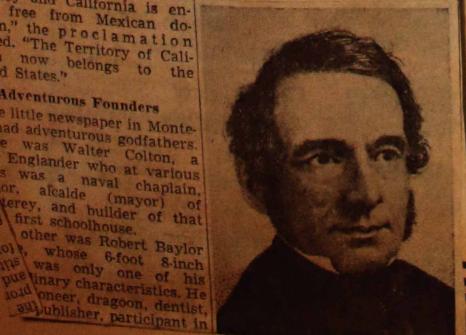
LONG GONE-Robert Baylor Semple, copublisher of California's first newspaper, published 100 years ago.

rifle, ready with his pen, and quick at the type case.

"He created the materials of our office out of the chaos of a small concern which had been buried his artillery, abandoned in printing a few sectarian tracts. The press was old enough to be preserved as a curiosity.'

Mice had burrowed into the press and types were rusty and pied but a keg of ink was luckily available.

The paper sold for 121/2 cents a copy, or \$5 a year, and Colton described the first day's demand as tumultuous. He compared it



Leeside June 15 - 46 BY LEE SHIPPEY

Yesterday I tried to make two year, along with \$7,750,000 worth oints—that taking the wrong of carrots and \$3,000,000 worth points-that taking the wrong road often leads to pleasant adventure and that so many persons are traveling it is unsafe to go anywhere without reservations for lodging.

Our party wouldn't have got to see Benicia if we hadn't gone by a road sign too fast to read it and taken the wrong road. But we're glad we did, for I've known a long time that Benicia once was California's capital but no other trip to the San Francisco Bay area had taken me to it. I didn't know the capitol building the confident citizens of Benicia put up in 1852 has been in daily use ever since, now serving as Benicia's library. It's a brick structure about 75 feet long and hardly that wide, but was plenty big for the State of California in 1852. You reach Benicia by ferry from Martinez, the trip taking only 12 minutes, and it certainly makes you realize how California has grown.

'CHAIN' HOTELS

What impresses you more, though, is the way California still is growing. Don't imagine all the growth, all the inrush of new people, is in Southern California. Every town we passed through is much bigger than it used to be, and Benicia is no exception.

A foreigner dazed by our chain stores and chain banks might assume California is full of Woolworth, Penney and Safeway stores, Banks of America and No Vacancy Hotels. But one motel manager took pity on us and did a lot of telephoning, finally locating two ladies in Vacavillewhat a combination of Spanish and English that is!-who let us have rooms in their homes. That was northern hospitality for you, and Vacaville is a charming place so full of trees one can hardly see the town for the forest. Also in Vacaville we got steaks-a little tough, but fully a pound of steak on a one-buck table d'hote dinner!

ALL CALIFORNIA GROWING

Just as Southern California thought we'd have plenty of housing once the war was over and the warworkers from other States went home, all the rest of California thought there would be a sort of slump once the training camps and other war activities closed down.

But everywhere population is increasing, houses are scarce, new building is going on and business is stirring. The Salinas-Watsonville-Hollister area boasts it raises 46 per cent of the lettuce -marketed in the United States and sold \$26,000,000 worth last

of beans. Sugar beets are a great crop and artichokes and all kinds of vegetables add to the general prosperity.

A little later we were in the Santa Clara Valley and then in the Sacramento Valley, both enormously productive. It isn't true that everyone in Sacramento is living on his capitol-agriculture and gold dredging turn in their millions annually.

GOLD HARVEST

The boys at Camp Beale learned that California still is a land of gold. Not far from Marysville the largest gold dredging outfit in the world is tearing up the soil and sluicing out the gold in quantities which justify equipment and operating expense running into big money. And money grows on trees there, too-at least it does at present fruit prices. 'The Marysville district is called the peach bowl of the world. One orchard company also has 800 acres of pears and they say 60 per cent of America's canned peaches come from that area. Lots of lumber is being milled, too, in spite of its scarcity elsewhere. We found Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff and all the towns en route crowded with people, many of them homeseekers, and tremendously busy.

No, brethren, we haven't a corner on hustle and progress in Southern California. There is something solid, yet admirably alive, in the area north of Sacramento.

Los Angeles Times 2*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1946

Old Rocha Adobe Will Be Marked

The Rocha adobe, 2400 Shenandoah St., built in 1865 by Don Antonio Jose Rocha on part of the Rancho Rincon de los Bueyes, will be officially designated early next month as a historic landmark by Los Angeles Par-lor, Native Daughters of the Golden West. According to Roger Sterrett, president of the Historical Society of Southern California, the famed hospitality of California's colonial days had its origin in practical reasons.

At first the missions and army posts were the only oases of civilization and it was simple humanity for them to take in a wayfarer. Then some of the soldiers began to realize the possibilities of settlement in California and applied for land grants as rewards for meritorious service. Aside from church lands and military reservations there were only about 14 land grants in those early days, each a principality in itself; they and the church occupying nearly all the desirable lands along the coast from San Diego to Monterey. The first habitations on those vast estates mostly were one-roomed adobes but as families and prosperity increased, additions and servants' quarters were built and they developed somewhat along the lines of fortresses, with walls outside and patios inside, sheltered from intruders.

SHOPPING FOR BRIDES

With vast areas to manage, large families were the rule. Then came the problem of what to do with excess daughters. The first families had become a sort of aristocracy and like all aristocracies felt they should not marry beneath them. So when things were dull on the ranches two or three young caballeros would ride forth from Monterey on a grand tour sending word ahead that they were coming to visit. In Spain daughters who did not marry could enter convents but there were no convents in California. Everything possible was done to impress the visiting young men with the dignity, honor, prosperity and desirability as relatives of each family they visited - and the charms, accomplishments and probable dowry of the eldest daughter. For it was deemed necessary to marry off the eldest first if possible.

NO HOTEL BILLS

The dashing caballeros were rather cautious shoppers. After being entertained like princes there were effusively courteous partings and they rode on accompanied by two or three spare sons of the rancher they had visited also looking for love and dowry and valuable connections. By the time the cavalcade got to Los Angeles and San Diego it was quite a troop of horse. But many a true romance grew out of those tours of young men seeking brides. As the marriages surest of family approval were those between members of those first families, soon all of them

became related. That is why now such persons as Leo Carrillo, a direct descendant of one of those first families, can't go anywhere in California without meeting persons who call them cousins.

LET'S BE HOSPITABLE

Somewhat as our forebears tried to match one another in hospitality, Northern and Southern California music lovers will compete this month. On March 16 the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra starts on its first transcontinental tour and will appear here, supplanting the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra for two performances on March 20, 21. Pierre Monteux will conduct. That week the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Alfred Wallenstein, will play in San Francisco, Monteux has directed the Paris Symphony and orchestras in Covent Garden and Drury Lane in London. This tour will be the first a large Pacific Coast orchestra ever has made of the principal cities of America, including Baltimore, New York, Boston and Montreal. James Sample of Los Angeles will go with Monteux as associate conductor. On March 16 the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, will leave on its first northern tour, playing in Santa Barbara March 18; San Jose, March 20; San Francisco's War Memorial Opera House, March 21-22, and in Sacramento March 23. Saturday morning, March 22, Wallenstein and the Philharmonic Orchestra will give San Francisco its first Symphony for Youth, which will be nationally broadcast.

CENTENNIAL - The American Flag was first raised over this city on Aug. 13, 1846. The city at that time rejoiced in the jaw-breaking name of the Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula. It was built on the site of an Indian village called Yang-na, one of a couple of dozen Indian villages in the neighborhood. This one centered somewhere near the corner of Commercial and Alameda Sts., not far from the present Union Station. No trace of the old Indian city exists now. The original Indians resembled the Alaskan and Aleut tribes. These original residents roamed around stark naked, proving that the current Hollywood styles are not so new after all.

PURPOSEFUL-If you had been here at the Flag raising in 1846 you would have found yourself in a town nestling at the foot of a steep eminence called Fort Hill, where the Board of Education now has its headquarters in what used to be old L.A. High School. The early settlers had dammed the Los Angeles River near the spot where the Elysian Park bridges on the Arroyo Seco highway now cross it. Then the water was carried in an open ditch around the foot of the Elysian Park hills. The city lay between the ditch and the river and was centered around the general vicinity of the present Civic Center.

ANCIENT-Don't let anybody kid you about the newness of our community. In 1800, half a century before the Flag raising, Los Angeles had 70 famllies, 315 people and 30 adobe houses. At that time Washington, D.C., had not been incorporated, Philadelphia was still the national capital, Ft. Dearborn (Chicago) had not yet been captured and Cleveland, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Houston, Kansas City, Seattle and other modern big cities hadn't come into existence.

GOLD-When the American Flag was raised here in 1846, gold had not yet been struck in Northern California and the great Gold Rush was still three years away. Not so in Southern California. Gold had been struck here long before the Northern California strike and it is a matter of history that the first California gold received at the Philadelphia mint arrived there in 1843, having been discovered in Placerita Canyon, near Newhall, in 1842, by Francisco Lo-pez, the major-domo of the San Fernando Mission. It wasn't much of a gold strike,

PIONEERS-If you had been a smart fellow, you would have arranged to have a few relatives in the Workman-Rowland party which trekked here overland just five years before the American Flag was raised. Or perhaps they should have been with Warner and Wolfskill a decade earlier. A fellow named David Alexander, among those pioneers, is reputed to have bought the present site of the city of Burbank for 37 cents an acre. You can't buy a photograph of it for that price now. A fellow named Ben Wilson became known as Don Benito. Mt. Wilson was named for him. He discovered and named the Big Bear area. He became County Clerk, Mayor, State Senator and his daughter Ruth was the mother of Gen. George S. Patton Jr. Lt. William Ord, who conducted the first official survey of Los Angeles, three years after the American Flag was raised, had as one of his direct descendants Gen. William Ord Ryan, who in 1941 was in charge of the airplanes, one of which bombed and sank the Jap submarine located off Point Fermin the other day. The people who are talking about writing an operetta about old California won't need any Hollywood gag men to provide synthetic comedy. The whole early history of the Americanization of Los Angeles was full of comic opera stuff. Don Benito Wilson had more military ups and downs than his distinguished grandson. One of Leo Carrillo's distinguished ancestors was very much involved in the doings about that time. We really have an interesting history!

Early-Day Telephone System in Los Angeles Was Primitive

THE COMMON, or house variety of telephone seems to be a necessity these days, at least to those unhappy persons who want a telephone and have to wait to get one. But Los Angeles got along for 100 years without a telephone system, and did very well, too. March 8, 1881,



just a century after the city was founded, the first move for commercial telephones was made

There had been private telephones before that, however. "Yankee Doodle" were the first words spoken over a telephone line in Los Angeles on November 26, 1877, just a year after the telephone was invented. Lt. Phillip Reade, an army signal officer, connected a 100-foot telephone line from the St. Charles Hotel at 314 North Main to the La Fayette Hotel across the street, using instruments borrowed from a relative of Alexander Graham Bell, who was touring the West to exhibit them. But that was just a test.

COMMODORE R. R. HAINES, superintendent of the Western Union here in 1880, connected his office in the Baker block with his home at 155 Fort street, located on the property now occupied by Milliron's Fifth Street Store. The next year the Los Angeles Telephone Company was organized with seven subscribers: the Southern Pacific Depot, J. M. Griffith Lumber Company, Hellman-Haas Company, Perry Milland Lumber Company, First National Bank, Capitol Milling Company, and Harris Newmark Company. Installation fee was \$20, monthly service fee was \$4 and it cost two cents to make each call. Wires were strung over housetops and only day service was given. In April 1882 there were 91 subscribers, with the longest line running all the way out to the University, beyond Jefferson street. By 1883, when the

BIRTH 'CERTIFICATE' OF LOS ANGELES GIVEN TO MUSEUM

The historical document which raised the pueblo of Los Angeles from a sleepy little village sprawling in the sun to a full-fledged Mexican metropolis in 1835 has been presented to the Los Angeles County Museum, according to an announcement yesterday by Dr. James H. Breasted, director. The donor's name was not revealed.

The decree, which now becomes a prized possession and a welcome addition to historical objects in the Paul Rodman Maybury collection, was issued in Mexico City in May, 1835, through the instigation of Jose Antonio Carrillo, who had gon to the Mexican Congress from Los Angeles.

While the legislative action elevating the town to the rank of a city was completed in May, 1835, it was not until Jan. 4, 1836, that the act became official, according to historical records.



Sunset Telephone Company, serving several western states, took over the system, Los Angeles had 10,000 residents and 207 telephones. So many, in fact, the chief of police notified the residents to quit shooting off guns to signify a fire, and to use the nearest phone.

* * * IN THE EARLY DAYS the telephone instruments were crude, and there were no central operators. When a subscriber rang the bell, a boy at the central station answered, made the connection and listened in so



Distinguished Audience Greets Mission Play

Gala Performance in San Gabriel Marks Revival of Story of Early Western Days

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1947

The Mission Play, by the late John Steven McGroarty, long absent from its home, the Mission Playhouse in San Gabriel, last night was brought back to that habitat with a gala performance that drew a distinguished audience.

Play Never Altered

The author, through the years, never permitted its being altered in character. It proved its success brilliantly in the earlier seasons, running throughout the year 1915, when a World's Fair was held in San Francisco.

Considering the many who have undertaken the role of Fray Junipero, I would estimate Pedro de Cordoba as one of the finest in his reading of the lines. He has the voice to match the sustained demands of the speeches and endows the interpretation with the emotional fervor that it requires without overstress. His essentially is a portrayal of intelligence and dignity and should be enjoyed by those who know and love this play from previous associations, as well as giving high value to its new audiences.

Many who do know the play doubtless will feel that the dialogue has been cut to some advantage. They also will regard as interesting the division of the second act into three separate scenes in the modern manner They also may miss some of that esprit which seemed to fill the stage during the fiesta, which always was an unforgettable source of entertainment.

It is probable that time will take care of the restoration of that stirring quality which for merly prevailed in the songs and dances, and which seemed some what lacking. There is little question that other portions of the second act preceding this are very well handled.

The review of the year's work as recited by the Franciscan brotherhood is admirably staged and lighted. The immediate beginning of the act needs only some speeding of the tempo to be more satisfying.

Actors Perform Well

In the main portion of the play appeared C. Mantague Snay as Don Gaspar de Portola, an also as Father Palou; Don Cutis as the rebellious Comaidante of the Presidio, Will F. Vedder as Father Fernand Richard Abbott as Cpl. Jose, M. Johnson as the new recruit A berlardo, Paul Craik as the fighing Padre Sitjar and various ot ers who promised excellently.

Important roles in the final at were allotted to Consuela Youn as Senora Josefa Yorba and Albott as Ubaldo, both of whor brought an earnest efficiency to their comments on the sad decline of the mission life. Byro Palmer, Jerry Ballard, Vedde and Juanita Zorraquinos were

others in this pensive epilogue.

The dancing of Luisa Trians the singing of Lucy Andoniar the terpsichorean work of Loi Montes and the efforts of variou others in ensembles merited special commendation.

Changes in cast and content were many and varied, yet the creation which began its theatrical life in 1912 was structurally the same. Its appeal as always is linked with the foundation and early growth of California, and it is, as in years gone by, unique in its spiritual import.

First Time Without Author

This is the first production that ever has been staged without the supervision of the author, who died in August, 1944, and who was celebrated as a writer on the Golden State which he loved so well.

The new era, hopefully entered into, commences under the auspices of the Mission Play Foundation.

The story of the beginnings, the triumph and the decay of the historic religious edifices, symbolic of the early Western days, is being staged under the supervision of Adrian Awan.

The role of Fray Junipero Serra, the founder of the missions, which dominates the play, even though he is but a memory in the final act, is enacted by Pedro de Cordoba.

Evening of Sentiment

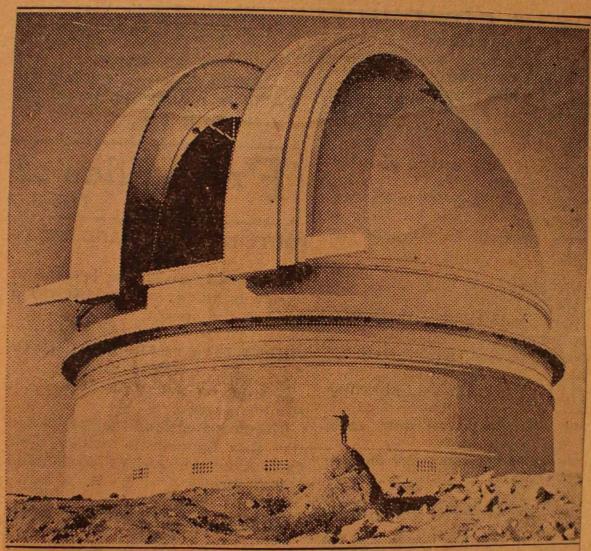
The premiere definitely stood forth as an evening of sentiment and ceremony.

Notable as a tribute to the deceased author was the unveiling of a bronze bust of McGroarty, the sculpture of Julia Bracken Wendt. This was presented by Mrs. Daniel C. Sanchez, president of the California History and Landmarks Club, to the San Gabriel Mission Play Foundation, Inc., with Harvey F. Hincks, its president, as the recipient for the organization.

Also taking part in the ceremonies were Supervisor Raymond V. Darby, Joseph Scott, Mrs. Florence D. Schoneman and

Leo Carrillo, as a delegate from Gov. Warren's office for the occasion, was a principal speaker over the radio, while Joseph Scott addressed the audience from the stage, commending the people of San Gabriel and the Mission Play Foundation, Inc., for restoring this Southern California attraction.

As a reviewer who has seen the Mission Play many times in the past, my mind goes back through the years almost to the days of its inauguration. As a matter of fact, I saw it the first season, though not at the opening performance.



-Photos by San Diego Sun.

The view of surrounding ranges seen through the telescope "slot" of Caltech Observatory on Palomar Mountain is shown in upper photo. An idea of the size of the great dome may be obtained from the small appearance of the catwalk and stairway. Below is a view of the completed exterior of the dome as it stands atop the loftiest site in the range. While the exterior is completed the installation of driving gear and control mechanism for the telescope is not to be done before July and polishing of the 200-inch reflecting mirror is expected to require nearly a year to finish.



OED CALIFORNIA-When the California History and Landmarks Department of the Arcadia Woman's Club presented a Spanish program recently at the clubhouse, the following ladies were seated at the head table: Standing, left to right, Mmes. Mary Ann Phelps, legislation chairman of the club; Juliet Renshaw, program chairman of the department: Berth: Fuller, state chairman of preservation of wild life in federation, and a guest of the day; Marcia Crellia, Ola M. Sullivan, Emma Rogers, and Ethel Rubottom, members of the department.

Sitting, left to right, Bess Vanderbur, past program chairman of the department; Eunice Davy Dean, district chairman of the History and Landmarks Department of the California Federated Clubs; Rose Lane, chairman of the department; Mary Young, president of Arcadia Woman's Club, Emilie Timerhoff, founder of the department, and a life member of the Arcadia club, and Mabel Hoover, past chair-

man of the History and Landmarks Department.



HISTORIC SITE PURCHASED—County officials complete the purchase of the Lucky Baldwin home from Rancho Santa Anita at impressive ceremonies Wednesday. The historic property will be used for one of the world's finest arboretums. Among the interested spectators are Mrs. Rose Lane and Mrs. Emilie Timerhoff of the California history department of the Woman's Club.



LANDMARK TO GO-Workers are in process of destroying 100-year-old giant eucalyptus tree, which must go to make way for widening of Ventura Blvd. through Encino.

Century-Old Eucalyptus to Be Felled in Encino

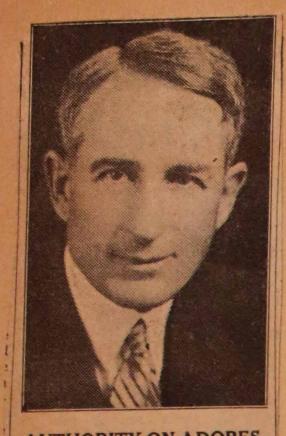
A hundred years of nature's is said to be one of the oldest handiwork in the form of a giant eucalyptus tree yesterday was being heatily we describe the description of the oldest trees in San Fernando Valley.

When Varela completes his being heatily was a possible to be one of the oldest trees in San Fernando Valley. being hastily undone in preparation for the widening of Ventura Blvd. through Encino.

Using a 90-foot working rope, Jacob's ladder, saws and axes, Joseph M. Varela, a tree surgeon of Northridge, was working high and dangerously to trim heavy branches from the ancient tree.

Standing on the old Rancho Amestoy property at Ventura Blvd. and Petit Ave., Encino, the tree is 120 feet high and 19 feet in circumference at its base. It

pled by a bulldozer and then buried.



AUTHORITY ON ADOBES

—Charles Gibbs Adams,
past president of Southern
California Historical Society,
who will speak on "Historic
Adobes of Southern Califor-

Adobes of Southern California," at annual dinner-meeting of Pasadena Historical Society Monday, Jan. 27.

'Historic Adobes' to Be Topic at Society's Meeting

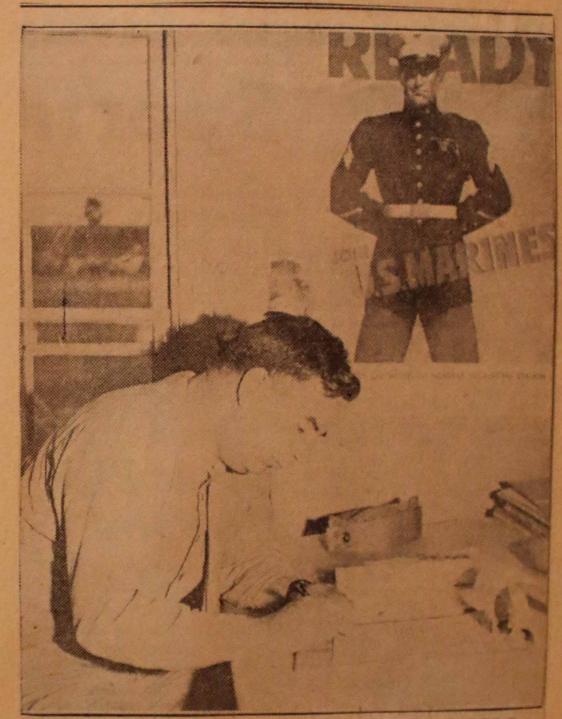
An illustrated lecture by Charles Gibbs Adams on "Historic Adobes of Southern California" and music by singers from Los Fiesteros de Los Angeles will highlight the program for the annual dinner-meeting of the Pasadena Historical Society, to be held Monday evening at the Pasadena Athletic Club. This date marks the 73rd anniversary of the distribution of lots at the "reservoir" site in the original colony which now is Pasadena.

Authority on Adobes

Mr. Adams, prominent in many historical societies of California and well-known as a city planner, horticulturist and landscape architect, f is considered an authority on historic adobes of California and will tell of the preservation and restoration of some of the more important early structures of the state. He has spoken in nearly every state of the union, having made a lecture tour nearly every year. He is a member of the founders' committee for the California Botanic Gardens being established on Santa Anita Rancho east of Pasadena.

Group Will Sing
A group of young women from
Los Fiesteros de Los Angeles, in
Spanish costume, will present a
number of selections. They will be
marshalled by Mrs. Hope Tuttle,
Pasadena member who is active in
Los Fiesteros.

C. F. Shoop, president, will preside, with A. L. Hamilton as secretary-treasurer. William F. Holtz, chairman of the committee on banquet arrangements, announces that reservations for the dinner should be made this week by letter or telephone to Mr. Hamilton, 836 North Raymond Avenue, Sycamore 2-1872.



MARINE HISTORIAN—Sgt. Charles V. King, U.S.M.C., former member of The Pasadena Post's editorial staff, is shown making final notes on the history of Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores, the historic Mexican grant which has become Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, one of the world's largest Marine bases. A condensed version has just been published as a pamphlet for free distribution to Leathernecks at the camp. Here Way - 1943

Arboretum Site Accepted At Ceremony

Acreage Surrounding **Baldwin Lake to** Be Public Park

For the first time in 150 years, more than 100 acres of the former "Lucky" Baldwin estate in Arcadia this morning passed out of private ownership when County Supervisor Chairman Raymond V. Darby accepted deed for the property from F. Wesley Davies, manager of Santa Anita Rancho, marking purchase of the picturesque site for an arboretum. Half of the purchase price was paid by the State of California and half by Los Angeles County, the state leasing its share to the county for an arboretum and park.

The acceptance ceremonies were held at the edge of the old Baldwin lake around which many motion pictures have been filmed. In presenting the deed to Chairman Darby who accepted it in behalf of the state and county, Manager Davies referred to the site as "Arcadia's Garden of Eden."

Supervisors Present All members of the county Board of Supervisors were present as well as other dignitaries. Introduced were Supervisors John Anson Ford, William A. Smith, Roger Jessup, Leonard Roach and Chairman Darby. Supervisor Smith paid tribute to the Santa Anita Rancho Co. for its display of "good citizenship" in selling the property at a low cost for use by the public.

Others introduced were Robert Casamajor, president, and Dr. Samuel Ayers jr., vice-president of the Southern California Horticultural (Turn to Page Seven)

Transfer of the historic Lucky Baldwin homestead to the State and county for use as an arboretum assures not only the creation of new outdoor beauty in California but preservation of some vital history. Rancho Santa Anita, according to Harold Carew's "History of the San Gabriel Valley," extended from what now is Hill Ave. in Pasadena to Duarte. At that, it was only a small part of the lands held by Mission San Gabriel "in trust for the Indians." After secularization of the mission lands there were so many more acres than persons in California that about all any citizen of good standing had to do to get some of them was to stake out a claim no one else had staked out. Hugo Reid, a Scot, married one of the mission Indians named Victoria and claimed that neat little piece of land in her name. The secularization also provided that the Indians should get some share in the mission herds so Hugo Reid did pretty well for himself when he married Victoria in 1838.

SANTA ANITA BOOKS

Another historian, William Heath Davis, tells of a visit to Reid in 1844. Evidently the visifors were not friends but business acquaintances so the visit asted only two months. The guests were given beds "with satin coverlids and sheets and pillow cases trimmed with lace and highly ornamented," which is evidence the Indian wife had learned a good deal of the niceties of life.

But what rather tickles one is that that chapter in Davis' book is headed "Settling Book Accounts at Santa Anita." It tells how two men with a pack horse laden with account books went overland from San Diego to Santa Anita to see Reid because he was a good accountant. The books were those of Paty, Mc-Kinla & Fitch, a firm which was dissolving partnership. "We remained at Reid's house most of November and December, adjusting the books with his aid," says the account. Reid should have had a totalizer.

BALDWIN'S FORESIGHT

When Lucky Baldwin saw Santa Anita he declared it to be a piece of Paradise. He strenuously objected to the price asked for it till he was convinced the longer he delayed buying it the higher the price would be, so he bought the ranch out of

which East Pasadena, Sierra Madre, Arcadia and Monrovia were carved with quite a bit left over. The spot he especially loved, though, was the tract the county has just acquired and when it becomes an arboretum it will be reverting to type. Baldwin loved trees so he made his farm hands plow around them instead of destroying them, which is why there are so many beautiful oaks and other trees in Sierra Madre and Arcadia, and he imported trees from other countries to plant about his home. It was there he died.

DR. AYRES

Many individuals and groups have aided in assuring the preservation of this spot but I doubt it could have been achieved without the work of Dr. Samuel Ayres. For years Dr. Ayres has been securing seeds and plants from Australia, India, South America and other continents in efforts to acclimate their most beautiful trees, shrubs and flowers to our uses. He is convinced the arboretum to be established at Santa Anita will be of tremendous value to the entire State as an experiment station. He has given a great deal of effort, time and money to the spreading of his gospel of beauty. Without at all minimizing the splendid help he has had from many others, I think the county owes Dr. Ayres a laurel wreath.

Leslie Kelly Guest Speaker Of Department

Le lie Kelly of Cathedral City was guest speaker at the California History and Landmarks Department of the Arcadia Woman's Club last Wednesday in the solarium of the clubhouse.

Mr. Kelly showed colored slides of historical and colorful scenes ranging from Sierra Madre to Nevada mountain resorts. Mrs. Robert Lane presided at the business meeting, and it was announced that the group would meet at the clubhouse at 1 p.m., on March 26, and go from there in a body to the Huntington Library.

Members brought their sand-wiches, and home made cookies and coffee were served by Mrs. Susan Riess and Mrs. Marjorie Moody, at tables decorated with spring flowers, and a miniature train. The train and an appropriate gift were for Mrs. Helen Gonter who has gone east to attend the the wedding of her son.